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## Brezhnev Charge Of Chinese Ploy Denied by Carter

WASHINGTON, June 26 — President Carter said today he believed that the United States could pursue an improved relationship with China without damaging U.S.-Soviet relations.

"We are not trying nor will we ever try to play the Soviets against the Chinese," Mr. Carter said at a televised news conference.

His comments were in response to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's weekend charge that the U.S. administration was trying "to play the Chinese card" against the Soviet Union.

The president said that he has a deep belief that the underlying relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union was stable and that he and Mr. Brezhnev shared an interest in wanting a better friendship.

In another matter, Mr. Carter said that Israel's reply to the United States on the latest Middle East peace efforts was "very disappointing," but he remains hopeful that "real progress" can be made in the weeks ahead.

Mr. Carter said that the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin had not been forthcoming in responding to a U.S. request for clarification on Israel's position on the future status of the West Bank.

He noted, too, that Israel has rejected in advance Egyptian proposals which are being developed but are not in final form.

"I thought the Israeli response was very disappointing," he said.

The president said that once the United States receives the formal Egyptian proposals and replies

### Considering British-U.S. Joint Venture

## Callaghan Meets U.S. Plane Builders

By Richard Wirtkin

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain held meetings in Washington during the weekend with U.S. executives to gain perspective on a critical airliner-production decision soon to be made by the British.

A special cabinet committee is weighing the issue of which foreign plane makers his country's industry will collaborate with in turning out new airliners between now and the year 2000. The main options are joint ventures with the United States, with Europe, or with both together.

"The decision has got to be made. It's likely to be made, over the next few weeks," Tom McCaffrey, the prime minister's press secretary, said yesterday. He added, however, that the answer would probably not emerge before July 6, when Mr. Callaghan is to attend a European Council meeting in Bremen, West Germany. He will then have a chance to discuss the airliner options with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

[President Carter had breakfast today with Mr. Callaghan at the White House. No details of their conversation were released.]

Mr. McCaffrey described Mr. Callaghan's conversations with U.S. businessmen as "really talking about the future of the aircraft industry in Britain," and he said it

### Specific Questions

According to Mr. McCaffrey, Mr. Callaghan was asking specific questions about "partnership" status and how much involvement the British would have in design.

Mr. Borman was on Mr. Callaghan's list because Eastern has expressed the strongest interest



The remains of a portrait of Napoleon, by Debret, after a bomb attack at the Palace of Versailles.

## Bomb Blast at Versailles Palace Wrecks Empire Suite, Portraits

VERSAILLES, France, June 26 (AP) — A bomb caused damage estimated at \$1 million today in the Palace of Versailles, wrecking three rooms of Napoleonic art and damaging seven others.

A guard was slightly injured. This was the first bomb attack that officials could recall at the vast palace, one of the world's best-known buildings.

No damage was reported to the chief tourist attractions in the 17th century monument 11 miles southwest of Paris, the Hall of Mirrors, where the World War I peace treaty was signed, the royal apart-

ments, the opera house and the chapel.

Breton separatists and two other clandestine groups claimed responsibility for the 2 a.m. blast, in telephone messages later today. Police said none of the claims was convincing so far.

Hubert Landais, director of French museums, said that a large painting of Napoleon I was all but destroyed and 15 more paintings and wall panels were heavily damaged. He estimated the restoration cost at \$1 million — possibly higher if, as feared, an exterior stone wall suffered structural damage.

Restored Suite Wrecked

Some of the paintings were "in ribbons," said Versailles curator Gerald Van Der Kemp. "They can be restored, but it will be a jigsaw puzzle."

The explosion occurred on the ground floor of the southern wing, to the left of the front entrance. It wrecked a 3-room Empire Suite which President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing had opened to the public May 16.

Ambitious restoration work has been going on at Versailles for years, much of it financed by Americans.

The palace was built between 1661 and 1682 for King Louis XIV. It was the seat of the royal court and government for more than 100 years, until the French Revolution, when the furnishings were dispersed or sold.

An official said that the bomb was hidden in a small room behind

a statue. It was not known how or when it was planted, but police noted that a festival last night had given the public access to the grounds until almost midnight.

Bell in the Night

A night watchman said he was alerted at about 1:30 a.m. by a bell ringing at one of the palace gates. "When I went to the gate no one was there," he said, although he saw someone outside. The explosion occurred as he returned to his office.

The guard said that he called Versailles city firemen but they did not believe him, apparently thinking that the alert came from a local resident confused by a fireworks display during the festival. "It was only after a police patrol came

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## 18 in Copter Dead in Norway

OSLO, June 26 (AP) — A Norwegian helicopter crashed into the sea northwest of Bergen today and all 18 persons aboard were believed killed, the Norwegian Coast Guard said.

Thirteen bodies were recovered, a coast guard spokesman said. He said that the Sikorsky S-61 helicopter, owned by Helicopter Service, carried 16 passengers, including six non-Norwegians and two Norwegian crew members. No identities were disclosed.

### After Day of Fighting

## S. Yemen President Is Executed in Coup

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, June 26 — Pro-Soviet militia backed by army and air force units announced the execution of Southern Yemen President Salim Robaya Ali today after a day of battles against loyalist troops.

Radio reports said that the president's palace was bombed and shelled during the struggle for control of the desert nation of 1.8 million on the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula.

A statement by the pro-Soviet National Liberation Front on Aden Radio announced that Mr. Robaya Ali had been "executed along with two top advisers, Jassem Saleh and Salem al-Aouat."

The anti-government forces controlled half the capital of Aden before Aden Radio announced the president's resignation. Hours later it announced that he had been killed.

It was not clear what role the Soviet Union might have played in the revolt.

Abdel Fattal Ismail, known to favor close ties with Moscow, appeared to have emerged as the new strongman in Southern Yemen, which is strategically located opposite the Horn of Africa and astride the Bab el Mandeb straits, a chokepoint on oil lanes through the Red Sea.

Key installations in Aden were said to be under the control of heavily armed Cuban-trained militia forces personally loyal to Mr. Ismail, a veteran Communist and union organizer.

No casualty figures were available, but earlier the news agency said that ambulances raced through the streets taking victims to hospitals after fighting that involved mortars and machine guns.

Following today's ouster of President Ali, Aden Radio said that former Premier Ali Nasser Mohammed had been named president, but he is likely to be only a figurehead since he lacks a power base comparable to Mr. Ismail's following in the militia and party.

The coup climaxed a long rivalry between the two Southern Yemen leaders. Although officially allied to the Soviet Union, Mr. Ali was considered more moderate than Mr. Ismail, who enjoyed direct Soviet support for his militia and East German help with security services.

The fighting erupted at dawn after an all-night leadership debate about charges from neighboring Yemen that Southern Yemen had

engineered the assassination Saturday of Yemeni President Ahmed al-Ghashmi in Sanaa.

Although the Aden government denied responsibility for the killing, the hard-line faction led by Mr. Is-

mail has been anxious to eliminate Lt. Col. al-Ghashmi, who was considered too close to Saudi Arabia. Amid superpower rivalry in the region, Saudi Arabia, with Western

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



From left, Ali Nasser Mohamed, Abdel Fattal Ismail and Salem Robaya Ali, shown in a 1977 photo taken in Southern Yemen.

### Mixed Couple Forced Apart

## Moslem Woman's Plight — War of Religion, Sex

By Henry Ginniger

MONTREAL, June 26 (NYT) —

Public opinion in Quebec and France has been shocked by the plight of a 26-year-old Algerian Moslem woman whose family apparently has separated her forcibly from her non-Moslem husband.

Dalia Maschino is now in the Algerian town of El Entina, depressed to the point of contemplating suicide, according to a letter that her husband, Denis, a French citizen, read to reporters in Montreal last week.

A police investigation is under way in Montreal, where the couple lived until they were forced apart in April, and the Canadian government is awaiting a formal complaint before it makes official representations in Algeria.

Denis Maschino, who is also 26, was born in Morocco of French parents and was raised in Algeria, where he met Dalia. Her orthodox family did not approve of the relationship. Without informing the family, Denis and Dalia went to Paris in 1975, and they were married six months later.

Moved to Montreal

Fearing the wrath of Dalia's brother, Messoud Zegha, a wealthy and flamboyant businessman who has close connections with the Algerian government, the couple took refuge in Montreal shortly after the marriage and became students. They also applied for Canadian citizenship.

Mr. Zegha, who is involved in extensive commercial and real-estate dealings, is understood to be a close friend of President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria. He is said to share with the president an affinity with most Algerian men, a respect

for conservative Moslem tradition and approval of the subservient role that this tradition assigns to women.

Mr. Zegha, who functions as head of the family, was apparently outraged by the fact that his sister had not only married outside the faith but had done so without his authorization. He chartered a DC-8 and flew to Montreal with some assistants.

"According to the family, Mrs. Maschino returned to Algeria with her brother of her own free will. But according to reports filtering out of the police inquiry, she was seized at her home, drugged, brought to Montreal's Dorval Airport in a wheelchair, put aboard the plane and flown to Algeria."

Kidnapping Alleged

Mr. Maschino went to the police to charge that his wife had been kidnapped, then issued appeals to his wife's brother, to the press and to the Quebec, Canadian and Algerian governments to help get her back. He also said he feared for his own safety, and moves every few days.

Although arrest warrants against Mr. Zegha and his associates might be issued by the Quebec Ministry of Justice, it would be difficult to carry them out because Canada has no extradition treaty with Algeria and Algerian authorities appear to be in no mood to cooperate.

While fearing Mr. Zegha's anger, Mr. Maschino has tried to get him to change his mind, offering to convert to Islam if this would end the brother's opposition to the marriage. But Mr. Zegha is said to have plans to have his sister marry an Algerian Moslem.

## The Acropolis: Mortality and Magic

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, June 26 (NYT) — While a hot wind redistributed the dust around the columns of the Parthenon, 35-year-old Yiorgos Deliyannis stormed into the control center on the Acropolis and demanded loudly in Greek to see the director.

"I've lived in Athens all my life and today I suddenly wanted to come up here, to walk where my ancestors walked, and now they won't let me go inside the Parthenon," he protested. "I'll pay whatever it takes, but even if you try to stop me, I'm going in."

The secretaries in the reception room exchanged glances and told Mr. Deliyannis that they would present his case to the director but that he would have to wait. Angriely he sat and crossed his arms, staring at the door of the director's office.

George Cocaine, 62, from Worcester, Mass., got out of a taxi at the foot of the stone path that leads to the Acropolis. The taxi driver explained that he could not drive any farther because automobiles had been banned from the hill. Sulfur in the polluted Athenian air, combining with oxygen, was turning the surfaces of the ancient stones into gypsum that is slowly being washed away by the rain.

Wearing Down Floor

The feet of two million visitors a year were wearing valleys through the floor of the Parthenon, the taxi driver said, which is why tourists have been barred from going inside. The Erechtheum is covered with scaffolding in preparation for removing the Caryatids — the stone maidens that support the southern portico — and replacing them with cement reproductions.

Mr. Cocaine told the driver to wait for him. As he started up the path, he reflected that the Acropolis might be mortal after all. When the doctors told him last August that he had cancer and probably would not live past January, he had wrestled with his faith and come to terms with his



The Parthenon, along with the Erechtheum in the Acropolis, will be obscured by scaffolding as workmen replace iron cores in its columns. Pollution and footsteps threaten the works.

own mortality. But, having survived his deadline, he decided to take advantage of the extra days to photograph the Parthenon one more time. He had earned his living as a photographer and had photographed it on many visits in all kinds of light and weather.

But as he struggled up the incline toward the Acropolis, Mr. Cocaine realized that he did not have the strength to complete the climb. He turned back toward the taxi and, when he finally got his breath, he remarked to the driver, "It's probably better to remember it as it was."

Cracked Columns

Behind the polished wood doors of his office, George Donatas, 55, the director of the Acropolis, was telling a visitor that soon the Parthenon, in addition to the Erechtheum, would be partly obscured by scaffolding. The original restorers of the most famous piece of architecture in the world had put iron cores in the columns, which have swollen with time and are now cracking the marble. The iron will be replaced gradually with cores of titanium. As for the destruction from air pollution, he said, many

solutions have been offered, including covering the whole Acropolis with a plastic bubble, but so far not one has proved practicable.

A secretary came in to remind Mr. Donatas about Mr. Deliyannis, who was becoming impatient. The director peered out the door, taking in the young man's unkempt hair and day-old stubble of beard. "We let in scholars," he said to the secretary, "not lunatics." The woman told Mr. Deliyannis that his request had been turned down.

A portly matron in a double-knit pants suit struggled to the high point of the Acropolis and clutched her companion's arm. "Oh, look," she cried out, pointing dramatically. "From here you can see the Hilton."

Jakovus Tziotis, 78, and Pantelis Kapetanios, 58, are the last survivors of a dozen licensed, white-uniformed photographers on the Acropolis. They still photograph tourists at the Parthenon, using large, red, wooden cameras perched on tripods, and develop the four identical prints by plunging their hands inside the camera.

Before the last war, each man

photographed about 100 visitors a day. Now everyone brings his own camera. Of the 7,000 to 8,000 daily visitors — as few as 100 in the worst days of winter — only about 20 a day elect to pay 150 drachmas, about \$4.50, for four postcard-size black and white photos. When these two photographers leave, no one is likely to replace them.

Mr. Tziotis, his face leathery by the sun and his fingernails dyed black by the developing fluids, has been photographing visitors in front of the Parthenon for 62 years, but the building has not lost any of its magic for him. "I pray every night that I will see the Parthenon in my dreams as it looked in its hour," he said. "Then, the next morning, I would climb together the guides and the archeologists and tell them how it was."

Impassive Tourists

Mr. Tziotis said that today's tourists lack the reverence of the earlier visitors. "Very few of them come with passion," he said. "They walk around mechanically."

He recalled a French family

## Iceland Social Democrats Gain in General Elections

REYKJAVIK, June 26 (UPI) — The Social Democratic opposition today won a "historical" victory in Iceland's general elections, the party leader said after 90 percent of the votes were counted.

"It is a historical outcome and the change is much greater than I had expected," the Social Democratic Party chairman, Benedikt Groendal, said.

When 90 percent of the votes were counted after yesterday's elections, the Social Democrats held 13 seats, 8 more than in the 1974 elections.

The governing Independence and Progressive parties lost 10 of their combined 42 seats in the 60-seat Parliament, and a minister said the coalition would resign.

"It is obvious the government has to resign," said Finnur Augustsson, foreign minister and vice chairman of the Progressive Party.

The leftist People's Alliance increased their mandates by 3 to 14. A nonparty candidate won a seat, while the Liberal Party lost its two seats in the Althing, the world's oldest parliament, founded in 930.

The Social Democrats, holding a

key position after their boost, were expected either to revive their 1958-1971 coalition with the Independence Party or to form a left-center government with the People's Alliance and the Progressive Party.

Independence Party Premier Geir Halgrimsson's government apparently suffered a backlash from its anti-inflation measures.

The inflation, caused by the 1973 oil crisis and perpetuated by an index system automatically adjusting wages after price increases, runs at 40 percent on Iceland.

The government called for wage restraint in its campaign, while the opposition parties said the government put too much pressure on the wage-earners. Inflation could be stemmed through successive lowering of prices and wages, the opposition said.

Iceland's NATO membership, the main question in 1974 when the People's Alliance called for a withdrawal from NATO and the dismantling of the 2,900-man U.S. Keflavik base, was brought up only briefly in this campaign, when Mr. Halgrimsson said his government's victory stopped the plan.



## After South Lebanon Fighting

## PLO's Outlook Said to Improve

By James M. Markham

BEIRUT, June 26 (NYT) — The fortunes of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which were in decline early this year, appear to have improved in the three months since Israel invaded southern Lebanon with the declared aim of "uprooting" the guerrillas.

Although Palestinian units have been pushed north of the Litani River by the invasion — and kept there by the 6,000-member UN peacekeeping force — Palestinian leaders and Western diplomats share the view that the Israeli thrust fell short of its goals.

"Right now, I'm looking for the political benefits for the Israelis, and I just don't see them," said a Western diplomat who at the time of the March fighting thought that the Palestinians had been dealt a serious blow.

From the Palestinian perspective, the "eight-day war," as guerrilla leaders are calling the conflict, produced several gains. For one, the irregulars of Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader, stood and fought the Israelis, beating an orderly retreat

north of the Litani in the face of far superior firepower.

The number of guerrillas killed — a toll of between 250 and 300 is widely mentioned — was not intolerably high, and weapons captured or destroyed are said to have been replaced by the Palestinians' Arab suppliers. A new generation of guerrilla-driven Toyota jeeps can be seen on the roads in southern Lebanon.

The southern fighting was "the first chance of its kind" for direct confrontation with the Israelis, commented Shafik al-Hout, head of the PLO office in Beirut. "Before, the Israelis have always been like ghosts. It was a test, and the results have been more than satisfactory."

He said of the Palestinians: "They fought and they resisted beautifully. No panic, no running away."

In the still unfinished diplomatic wrangling over positioning of UN troops in the south, Palestinians believe that the PLO has emerged with an enhanced diplomatic standing as a party in the Middle East conflict. Last month, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim visited

Mr. Arafat in his "operations room" at the Sabra refugee camp here.

The Syrian Army, which dominates the 30,000-man Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, has not moved south to the Litani to extinguish the Palestinians' remaining freedom of movement, as the United States, some Israeli military leaders and the Lebanese government hoped it would.

## No Syrian Move

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria faces a possible confrontation with Christian militiamen in central Lebanon who have ties to Israel. He is believed to want to avoid a simultaneous clash with the Palestinians. Zuheir Mohsen, chief of the Syrian-controlled Palestinian organization as-Saika, has said in his Beirut office that Syria had no plans to move its army south.

He said Mr. Assad and Lebanese President Elias Sarkis had agreed that 1,500 soldiers from the embryonic Lebanese Army, now being rebuilt after the civil war, should be sent to the strip of borderland held by Christian irregulars supported by Israel. But the deal of these irregulars to cede their positions to the United Nations obliged Mr. Sarkis to "freeze" this decision, Mr. Mohsen said.

The Christians' retention of this stretch of borderland, which is much larger than the three enclaves they controlled before the invasion, would constitute an Israeli gain. But the image of the militiamen defying both their own government and the international community contrasts with Mr. Arafat's studied posture of cooperation with UN forces, adopted after some sharp confrontations involving Palestinian gunmen last month.

A major Palestinian setback stemming from the March fighting, which left at least 1,000 Lebanese civilians dead, is a continuing growth of anti-Palestinian sentiment among Lebanese who blame the presence of 400,000 Palestinians for their troubles. But a bloody feud in Lebanon's Maronite Catholic leadership has prevented emergence of a national anti-Palestinian coalition.

## Slow Death

"We can see who was victorious and who lost the battle, because any military battle should be calculated according to its political results," says Yasser Abed Rabbo, who belongs to the PLO's 15-member executive committee. "I can't say that it's better, but in terms of the aims of the Israeli aggression we can say that we did not lose the battle."

Mr. Rabbo argues that Palestinian "steadfastness in a difficult battle of eight days" improved morale among the pivotal Palestinian communities in Jordan and the Israeli-occupied West Bank. He said that large numbers of Palestinians from Jordan have volunteered to fight here.

Palestinian spirits had sagged badly after the devastating and confusing Lebanese civil war in 1975 and 1976, which brought the guerrillas into an open, losing conflict with the Syrian Army.

The improvement in the PLO's position coincides with what looks like the slow death of the 7-month-old peace initiative with Israel by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, which had opened splits in Palestinian ranks.



SNOWS OF SUMMER — It was summer when these cows in Breda, Switzerland, were taken to Alpine meadows for grazing. Then the snows came Sunday, and it was back to the barns. The unexpected reminder of winter also disrupted the region's summer resorts.

## Guerrillas Seeking Control of Countryside

## Missions Are Prime Rhodesian Targets

By David B. Ottaway

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 26 (WP) — Christian missionaries and their schools have become a prime target in a war that is dramatically changing in scope and character as nationalist guerrillas seek to show it is they who control the countryside.

In the last three weeks, 12 missionaries and their children have been killed, and at least three and probably four mission schools with more than 1,000 students have been closed in various parts of the country.

A band of armed guerrillas visited the Elton Mission Secondary School deep in the Vumba Mountains along the Mozambique border Friday and axed, clubbed and bayoneted to death eight missionaries and four of their children, including a 3-week-old baby.

That brought to 33 the number of missionaries and dependents killed since the war began escalating here six years ago.

Even before the Vumba massacre many of the dozen or more missionary groups working in Rhodesia were weighing whether to continue their operations, and which of their hundreds of schools, hospitals and mission stations must close because of the rapidly deteriorating security situation.

The flight of missionaries from the countryside seems bound to pick up as it becomes clearer that they are being deliberately selected for attack.

For the several thousand missionaries scattered throughout Rhodesia and their churches, it is an agonizing choice. Some of them have been working in the rural areas for 30 or more years and are extremely reluctant to deprive the African population of the only

schools, clinics and hospitals available.

"Give us police protection, and we'll carry on as before," said Ronald Bryan Chapman, director of the Emmanuel Secondary School as the 12 bodies of the missionaries and their children were being carried away and 260 students were boarding buses to return home.

"Naturally there is a concern for the missionaries' safety," said Logan Anip, head of the Southern Baptist Convention after the death by stabbing in mid-June of the American Baptist missionary Archie Dunaway. "But our priority is to do what the local black people desire."

## Hospital Threatened

The Baptists nonetheless are on the point of closing a primary school with 150 children, a secondary one with 200 students and a hospital serving 250,000 in the Sanyati tribal reserve in central Rhodesia.

As of early June, 61 primary schools had been burned down by the guerrillas, and 709 of them had been closed for security reasons. The government estimated that that enrollment of African students was 200,000 less than it should have been.

Many of the schools being closed, particularly the high schools, are run by the missionaries, although financed heavily by the government.

At the primary level, missionaries were running more than 300 schools with 90,000 pupils last year, about 10 percent of the total enrollment. They were also operating 100 high schools having 27,000 students or nearly 60 percent of the total.

Around 200 mission primary schools and a dozen secondary ones have been shut down in the last several years because of the

war, and now the pace of closings seems to be accelerating.

"It is difficult to understand why they want to deny the children education," remarked A. J. Smith, an official responsible for African education. "I still cannot come up with any explanation that makes any sense. They seem to want to destroy the fabric of education."

Earlier in the war the two nationalist guerrilla groups, the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), regularly visited the missionary-run secondary schools in the backcountry to get young recruits for their armies. Thousands went, or were taken, across the border into either Mozambique or Zambia for training.

But both groups now have more recruits than they can handle, with 10,000 or more guerrillas in each of their armies. ZANU is reported to have stopped recruiting of new guerrillas completely, and ZAPU has more than enough would-be "freedom fighters" among the 13,000 refugees living in Botswana and 20,000 to 30,000 in Zambia.

## Encouraged to Stay

Neither group is now encouraging students or youth to leave the country. When guerrillas recently visited the Catholic mission school at Deet, near Wankie in western Rhodesia, "they just told them to stop going to school and not to leave the area to go to school elsewhere," according to a Catholic missionary.

When they talked to the students at Emmanuel school Friday night, the guerrillas ordered them to go home but made no effort to take them to Mozambique, which is only about 4 miles away.

The nationalists used to blame black commandos of the Rhodesian Army for the slaying of missionaries, saying it was a ruse to discredit them and deny any involvement in such deeds. Many black Africans still seem to believe government troops are responsible and not the "boys in the bush," as the nationalists/guerrillas are called.

But it seems highly unlikely the government would deliberately seek to undermine its own authority in the countryside, as is happening with the departure of the missionaries and closing of government-supported institutions.

Some of the missionaries see it all as a Communist assault on the Christian churches, aimed at undermining their influence over the 6.8 million Africans in Rhodesia, a large proportion of whom are Christians.

"The guerrillas are telling the people, 'don't go to church,'" a Catholic priest said. "The questions the children ask after coming back from vacation show they have been receiving Communist indoctrination," he added.

The guides who are without customers sit halfway up the path to the Acropolis on folding chairs, offering tours in 12 languages — including Arabic but not Japanese — at the cost of 525 drachmas, about \$16, an hour.

"We sell know-how," said Stephanos Mastonakis, 57, who has picked up a few U.S. phrases in his 18 years as a guide. "Some of the tourists who come here are completely uneducated. They may come from the Amazon, or even Mississippi. But they want to learn. We take them around, we show them the wonders here. We tell them 2,000 words, maybe they remember 100. But when they go away, they are a little more cultured, a little more educated. They have changed."

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## Opposing the Kremlin

## U.S., Chinese Aims In Africa Coincide

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 26 (NYT) — On a tour of Africa some years ago, Chou En-lai remarked that the continent was "ripe for revolution."

Little did he anticipate that having thrown off colonialism, the fledgling states of Africa would remain ripe for foreign intervention, and that China would find itself aligned with the United States and the former European colonial powers against the Soviet Union and Cuba.

The recent visit by Foreign Minister Huang Hua to Zaire served to underscore China's curious role in Africa. Mr. Hua, who pledged aid and support to President Mobutu Sese Seko, called last month's invasion of Zaire's Shaba province by Katangan rebels "part of a world strategy of domination" by Moscow. Last week, China dispatched a group of instructors to help train Zairian Navy.

In part, these Chinese missions to Zaire reflect a new assertiveness that has characterized Peking's recent foreign dealings. This self-confident approach also seems to lie behind last week's report that Chairman Hua Kuo-feng has chosen Yugoslavia and Romania for his first visits to Europe since his stunning office. It also is involved in Peking's growing hostility toward Vietnam.

Analysts of Chinese affairs reason that this new policy may reflect the personality and style of Teng Hsiao-ping, the twice-purged deputy prime minister who is Peking's key decision maker. But it would be a mistake, they believe, to conclude that the gestures toward Zaire portend a new African initiative by Peking.

## Chinese Obsession

It is not so much an interest in Africa that has spurred Peking's concern but an obsession with stopping the spread of Soviet influence there. Since 1970, when China resumed diplomatic activity after the Cultural Revolution, Peking has provided Africa with \$1.8 billion in grants aid, almost double the amount pledged by Moscow.

China's largest aid project in Africa is the Tanzam railway, linking landlocked Zambia with the Indian Ocean at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. The 1,160-mile line, completed in 1976, was built by 15,000 Chinese workers at a cost of \$460 million after the World Bank and Western nations had turned it down as impractical.

But President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has remained on close terms with Moscow and recently indirectly criticized China's position on Zaire. Moreover, the railway has been plagued by accidents, sloppy maintenance and congestion at Dar es Salaam.

## Visiting Africans

In the last few years, Peking has also been a mecca for visiting African leaders. So far this year, five heads of state have made the trip.

Also, Chinese weaponry is at least 10 to 20 years behind that of the Soviet Union and the United States. As a result, China has been cautious in its initial commitment. Even in Cambodia, which is in the midst of a border war with Vietnam, China has only 1,000 advisers and technicians, compared with the half-million men Washington sent to fight in Vietnam. Similarly, in Angola, China, which backed two guerrilla movements in 1975, quietly withdrew when it became clear that those guerrillas were losing to the forces of Agostinho Neto, backed by the Soviet Union and Cuba.

Since the downfall of China's so-called radicals in 1976, Peking's new leaders have embarked on a program of rapid economic development that is supposed to include military modernization.

And China has looked for cheaper alternatives, such as encouraging European and U.S. resistance to the Soviet Union. Recently, in an unusual move, senior officials of the Chinese press agency, Xinhua, took advantage of an invitation to the local press to go aboard the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise, which was visiting Hong Kong. It was the first time Chinese representatives are known to have been aboard a U.S. Navy ship in recent years. The Chinese newsmen took pictures and asked questions about the Enterprise's capability compared with new Soviet ships.

East," by Ansiaux, first shown in 1804.

Six portraits of Egyptian sheikhs, by Rispé, commissioned by Napoleon in Cairo.

"Gen. Bonaparte Pardoning the Cairo Mutineers," by Guerin, first shown in 1808, and a decorative panel by the same artist.

"The Death of Desaix at Marengo," by Broc, first shown in 1806.

"Gen. Bonaparte at the Court of the 500 at St. Cloud," commissioned by Louis Philippe from Bouchet in 1840, and a decorative panel by the same artist.

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## The Acropolis Is Mortal, But Its Magic Still Works

(Continued from Page 1)

that come years ago, a husband and wife and daughter. "They stood not far from where you are standing now," he said. "The man took the hands of his wife and daughter and said, 'We must pay homage to this beautiful work of man.' Together they knelt down on the stones. When I saw that, I wept."

His colleague, Mr. Kapetanios, joined in the nostalgia, but as a tourist passed by, he flashed a dazzling mouthful of gold teeth and called out: "With this camera Pericles took pictures of Aspisia. Let me take one of you." Ignored, he returned to the subject. "Some tourists today,

they're animals," he said. "I see them picking up stones and putting them in their pockets. If they all do that, soon there won't be anything left."

## A Love Affair

Sam and Fifi Menzies from Los Angeles, Greek-Americans who have visited the Acropolis "about 10 times" over the years, had hired one of the licensed guides to take them around. "We always hire a guide," Mrs. Menzies said, "because each one expresses his own insights and feelings about the place — it's like a love affair."

The guides who are without customers sit halfway up the path to the Acropolis on folding chairs, offering tours in 12 languages — including Arabic but not Japanese — at the cost of 525 drachmas, about \$16, an hour.

"We sell know-how," said Stephanos Mastonakis, 57, who has picked up a few U.S. phrases in his 18 years as a guide. "Some of the tourists who come here are completely uneducated. They may come from the Amazon, or even Mississippi. But they want to learn. We take them around, we show them the wonders here. We tell them 2,000 words, maybe they remember 100. But when they go away, they are a little more cultured, a little more educated. They have changed."

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## Use Trade as Lever on Russia, U.S. Aide Says in Secret Speech

By Fred Barbash  
WASHINGTON, June 26 (WP) — A senior National Security Council official, in remarks meant to be off-the-record, has called for the concerted use of economic trade as a U.S. lever on Soviet military and economic policy.

Samuel Huntington, an NSC specialist on Soviet affairs, suggested that the council help wield that lever by reviewing export licenses requested by U.S. businesses. The council is headed by presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, with whom Mr. Huntington maintains an exceptionally close relationship.

Turn Trade On, Off

Mr. Huntington made the remarks to a select gathering of 50 businessmen, academics and government officials at a conference on trade and national security at the U.S. Military Academy 10 days ago. Those attending were told that the speech was to be treated confidentially but a number agreed, when asked, to describe it to The Washington Post.

Mr. Huntington reportedly told the group that it should be made

clear to the Soviet Union that the flow of exports could be turned on or off according to the Soviet willingness to cooperate with the United States, whether it in Angola or in arms limitation talks.

The United States should assume a posture of "conditioned flexibility" to be used in the current low state of U.S.-Soviet relations, he said, according to notes taken of his remarks. Although Mr. Huntington emphasized that he was speaking only for himself and not for the Carter administration, some of the businessmen attending bristled at the speech. Except for militarily useful items, U.S. companies can and do sell almost anything they please to the Soviet Union — from Pepsi-Cola to computers.

Nearly \$2 billion worth of goods flow between the two countries with limited regard for Soviet foreign or political policy.

Intervention Seen

The businessmen, who asked not to be quoted, said that they read into the speech the prospect of government intervention in their commerce.

Other observers suggested, however, that Mr. Huntington's re-

marks represented the continuing intense debate within the government over the broad scope of U.S. policy and that, while his ideas have been discussed, there is no plan to implement them.

His views are considered extreme and hawkish by many. If the administration decides to consider them seriously, they undoubtedly would meet vigorous opposition not only from exporters but from farm interests heavily dependent on sales to the Soviet Union, and from Congress, where legislation would be required.

Leverage Tried Before

The use of trade for leverage has been tried recently, most notably through the Jackson-Vanik amendment that tied most-favored-status for the Soviet Union to Jewish emigration. But the Carter administration, even as the debate has escalated, has yet to propose anything similar to Mr. Huntington's proposals.

Mr. Huntington, who is on leave from his Harvard professorship, has been known as a hardliner. His close relationship with Mr. Brzezinski is attested to by his collaboration in 1964 on the book, "Political Power: USA-USSR," and by the fact that Mr. Huntington accompanied Mr. Brzezinski on a recent trip to China.

Mr. Huntington declined to comment publicly on the speech. But others said that, at the outset, he placed it in the context of the current period of U.S.-Soviet relations and the administration's reassessment of its policies during the last year.

U.S. trade policy has not adjusted to the need to counter Soviet expansion, as exemplified by Communist activities in Africa, or to the need to encourage cooperation in such areas as the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), he told the group.

Pentagon Policy

Instead, the country has swung broadly from one extreme to another: from the "denial" of trade during the Cold War years of the '50s and '60s to a "laissez faire" posture of relatively uninhibited trade. Mr. Huntington said that neither approach was right for the moment.

Last March, in a speech that Mr. Huntington reportedly helped draft, President Carter warned that Soviet actions could rebound against U.S.-Soviet cooperation "toward common social, scientific and economic goals."

Similarly, in Mr. Carter's June 7 Annapolis speech on Soviet-U.S. relations, the president said that the administration had "no desire" to link the SALT negotiations "with other competitive relationships nor to impose other special conditions on the process." But he noted that in a democratic society, where public opinion helps shape foreign policy, "we recognize that tensions, sharp disputes or threats to peace will complicate the quest for an agreement."



IT COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE — An attendant in a New Orleans parking ramp sweeps off some of the debris that dropped onto cars when another car broke through a third-floor wall. There were no injuries in the accident.

## Oldest Known Vertebrate Discovered in Wyoming

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Fossil remains of what may be the oldest known vertebrate, a primitive jawless fish that lived about 510 million years ago, have been discovered by a paleontologist with the U.S. Geological Survey.

All that has been found of the fish, which shared the oceans of the late Cambrian Period with the trilobites and other primitive invertebrates, are a few small fragments of its bony external plates.

The bits of plate appear to be the same as those of a fish previously known to have lived 470 million years ago. Thus the discovery pushes back the age of the species known as anatelepis.

The discovery was made by Dr. John Repetsky of the Geological

## 4 Claim Slaying At Baja Prison

TIJUANA, Mexico, June 26 (UPI) — Four inmates with narcotics records have confessed to killing the warden of Baja California State Prison and seven others as part of an escape plot, police said.

They planned to create a disturbance in the prison yard that would have them placed in solitary confinement, where they could have tried to tunnel their way out of the crowded La Mesa penitentiary, police said.

Survey, a branch of the Department of the Interior.

Rock bearing the fossils was collected in Crook County, Wyoming, where there used to be a warm sea before North America drifted to its present position on the globe.

Warm Sea

Dr. Repetsky said that it is generally assumed that anatelepis had an internal skeleton of cartilage, a substance that usually does not fossilize. He said the creature also seemed to be similar to a primitive fish reported earlier this year in Australia.

These fossils, reported by Dr. Alex Ritchie of the Australian Museum in Sydney, consist of the external plates of the forward half of a 6-inch-long fish. The fish may have looked like a small lamprey, a jawless fish of modern times that retains many of the primitive features presumed to have been possessed by the earliest fishes.

The Australian fish was said to have been about 480 million years old. This date and that of the Wyoming fish are based on the types of trilobites found with the fossils. A chronological sequence of when various trilobite species appear and disappear in the fossil record has been established by radioactive dating of rock bearing the fossils.

Fish with skeletons of cartilage are generally believed to have been ancestors of fish with bony skeletons. From the bony fishes evolved the first vertebrates to emerge from the sea, joining insects on the land.

By U.S. Intelligence Agencies

## Alien Terrorists Linked to Palestinians

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT) — U.S. intelligence agencies, drawing largely on information from foreign intelligence sources, have linked terrorists from 14 countries with international operations of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The largest number of foreign terrorists who have cooperated with the Palestinians during the last nine years came from West Germany, according to a presentation by U.S. Air Force intelligence officials to a member of Congress.

"Germans comprised the single largest foreign group," said Charles Russell, chief of the acquisitions and analysis division in the Air Force's Directorate of Counterintelligence in a letter sent last week to Rep. William Lehman, D-Fla.

Mr. Russell added that in the international operations of the Palestinian organization, "probably more Germans have been involved than Palestinians." His compilation showed, however, that during the last decade, the Popular Front, headed by George Habash, also received assistance from one or more terrorists from the Netherlands, Brazil, France, Venezuela, Britain, Colombia, Turkey, Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Jordan, Lebanon and Italy.

12 West Germans Listed

The compilation lists 12 West Germans who received training either from Mr. Habash's group or from el-Fatah, the major Palestinian group.

The first West Germans to receive training from Palestinians were members of the Baader-Meinhof gang, named for Andreas Baader and Ulrike Meinhof. Along

with others, they were given weapons training in 1970 and 1971 at Fatah camps in Ba'albek, Lebanon, and in Syria. Later gang members who called themselves the Red Army Faction participated in terrorist actions in Europe. Virtually all of the original members of the group are dead, including Baader and Miss Meinhof.

The second group of West Germans, constituting offshoots of the Red Army Faction, was trained almost entirely by Popular Front specialists based in Southern Yemen, according to the intelligence compilation.

The group included two West Germans, Gabriele Kroecher-Tiedemann and Hans-Joachim Klein, who were part of the six-member Popular Front team that attacked a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in Vienna in December, 1975. At least six other West Germans are listed as having received Popular Front training in Southern Yemen before committing acts of terrorism.

Various Joint Ventures

The listing, which was requested by Rep. Lehman to augment a briefing on terrorism for the Congressional Research Service, described cooperative ventures in

which West Germans helped procure vehicles for Palestinian terrorists in Paris, joined in an attempted rocket attack on an Israeli aircraft in Kenya in January, 1976, and participated in an airliner hijacking in June, 1976, that ended in Entebbe, Uganda, where hostages were freed by Israeli commandos.

The pro-Palestinian stance of the West German terrorists dates back a decade, according to their published statements and manifestos. It was the counterpart of intensive anti-Zionist agitation that developed among West German leftists after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

## Cameroon Reported To Seek Japan Deal

TOKYO, June 26 (UPI) — Cameroon has offered its mineral resources, including bauxite, to Japan in exchange for Japanese aid, government sources reported today.

Sources in the office of Premier Takeo Fukuda said that the offer was made in a letter brought by Youssoufa Daouda, Cameroon's minister of economic affairs and planning, who is here on a goodwill visit.

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## A Year After Elections

## Spain's Fragile Democracy Takes Root

By Ronald Koven

MADRID, June 26 (WP) — "Franco died... was it two years ago? No one remembers... I don't remember myself. He is really old."

The comment was made by a generally believed to be the most conservative member of the Spanish Cabinet: Joaquín Carmona, 70, who also is head of the army.

A year after the first free parliamentary elections in 40 years, Spain's democracy seems to have taken hold, with a full spectrum of additional European parties and a free press.

Yet there is a growing sense that a system is fragile and that any of several problems could touch off a reversal of the process.

A growing disillusionment with democracy itself because it has failed to provide overnight solutions to Spain's problems.

The rise of the Communist Party, whose 9-percent support in the year's elections was considered a natural low.

A resurgence of fascism.

The lack of cohesion among the two dominant parties: the Socialists and the ruling Center Democratic Union Party are young, inexperienced and untested.

An economy that is having difficulty in converting from state control to freedom, resulting in high unemployment, inflation and insufficient investment.

The insistence by the traditional regions, led by Catalonia and the Basque country, on an autonomy that the political right suspects only a step toward breaking the unity.

Political leaders are creating a

consensus that is not natural to the Spanish political temperament. The most persistent criticism heard of Premier Adolfo Suárez, even voiced privately by some of his Cabinet ministers, is that he is a pragmatist who cannot be classified on the left or the right.

"This country likes bulls and blood," Fernando Omeña, a noted columnist said. "When consensus is reached, people are disappointed."

The Communist Party is the most ardent proponent of the national consensus and finds a willing partner in Premier Suárez. A year of close Communist collaboration with the government is widely thought to have erased public hesitation as the Communists reach for an Italian-style "historic compromise" with the center-right.

"A Socialist-Communist coalition is out," a Cabinet minister on the government's left said. "The leaders of both parties oppose it. It would automatically produce another civil war."

The agreement among the four main parties — the Communists and Socialists on the left and the Democratic Union and Popular Alliance on the right — has left the opposition nowhere to express itself but the street. In most of Western Europe, the street means the left. In Spain, it means the fascists.

The fascists are playing on nostalgia for law and the uninterrupted economic growth of the Franco times. For the broad-based political establishment, Franco may well be dead. But the youngsters of Blas Pinar's fascist New Force spend much of their time painting graffiti saying "Franco is Among Us."

If the political prospects seem uncertain, the economic outlook is even more clouded.

Under Franco, the economy grew steadily at about 6 percent a year in the decade 1965-75, making Spain the 10th largest industrial power. Since Franco's death on Nov. 20, 1975, it has been suffering a recession. The average annual growth rate over the three years has been 1.7 percent.

And business confidence has been snapped by the effects of the oil crisis, a 26-percent inflation rate last year and a rising unemployment rate of more than 6 percent — huge for Spain.

"It's not a bright picture," Mr. Garrigues said. "To control inflation, we're going to have to slow down the economy. That means more unemployment and more votes for the left and a backlash from the extreme right."

A proposed new constitution is a potential time bomb of another kind. In the name of consensus, it contains articles advocating both socialism and a free market economy.

"The peculiar political situation in Spain," said Tierno Galván, Spain's leading constitutional lawyer, "forces us to accept a constitution that does not fit the national character."

If Franco is not highly regarded, it is he who provided the ingredient to the smooth transition from dictatorship. Franco selected King Juan Carlos, 40, as his successor and had him trained as an officer in all of the main branches of the armed forces.

"The old man knew exactly what he was doing," a parliamentary leader of Premier Suárez's party said. "The officers consider Juan Carlos one of them. Franco knew things would have to be different



TWO HEADS? — It is not a 2-headed ostrich, but a pair of the birds at the Lion County Safari Park in California.

after him. In his political testament, Franco told the armed forces to obey the king, even if he does things differently.

When Mr. Suárez legalized the Communist Party a year ago, there was a great deal of muttering by the army rank and file. They are still muttering against autonomy for Spain's disparate regions. But they have not rebelled — undoubtedly because of their confidence in King Juan Carlos.

Because of the king, the right accepts that the left will not pursue the kind of revolutionary extremism that led to the 1936-39 civil war. And the king has won the support of the Socialists and Communists because they see him as the guarantor of the army's compliance.

But Soviet, Ethnic Loyalties Can Clash  
Armenians, Georgians Have Latitude

By Craig R. Whitney

TBILISI, U.S.S.R., June 26 (NYT) — People in Soviet Georgia and Armenia have two loyalties: To the Soviet Union and to their Georgian and Armenian nations.

Officially, no conflict exists. But in fact, the loyalties occasionally clash. The possibility is always there, and as elsewhere in the Soviet Union, nationalism is a touchy subject here.

"It's a question of temperament," said Ladar Kabakhadze, a professor at the university here in the capital of Soviet Armenia.

"Small nations are always sensitive, and there are fears that the nation and its culture could be swallowed up — not necessarily by force."

A nerve twitched in Mr. Kabakhadze's face. He was trying to explain to two U.S. correspondents why language can be a point of friction here, but a man who never identified himself was also present at the interview.

"World Orchestra" Mr. Kabakhadze said tentatively, "all instruments should be allowed to play."

On April 14, about 5,000 students and other demonstrators marched down the main avenue of Tbilisi, from the university to the Georgian government headquarters, to protest against a new Constitution because it made no mention of Georgian as the official language of Soviet Georgia.

Overnight, the constitutional provision was reinserted, and adopted the next afternoon as part of the new charter.

That same week, but without any large-scale public outcry, the same thing happened in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia. On the very day the students were protesting in Tbilisi, Armenian was quietly reinstated in the Constitution as the national language of Armenia.

Old Cultures —

Both Georgia and Armenia have their own alphabets and ancient and deep-rooted cultures predating Christian times. But both small nations eventually had to submit to Russian domination to escape the less tender mercies of the Turks and Persians, their aggressive southern neighbors.

Georgia and Armenia are among the most ethnically homogeneous republics in the Soviet Union. In the last census in 1970, more than 88 percent of Armenia's 2.5 million people were ethnic Armenians, and more than 66 percent of Georgia's 4.7 million inhabitants were ethnically Georgian.

Circulation Greater

In both places, the circulation of the principal indigenous-language newspapers outnumbers that of the main Russian-language papers by more than four to one.

When officials of the Russian-language papers try to explain why there could be a dispute with Moscow over language, their tortuous explanations indicate something deeper and more fundamental.

"Here in Tbilisi," said Nikolai Cherkashvili, editor of the Russian-language Communist Party paper Zarya Vostoka, "our constitutional commission, in drafting the new national charter, just felt it wasn't necessary to specify that Georgian was the national language. We thought that in our republic that was simply reality."

But he added, "a certain part of the population evidently found it clearer to make it specific." Only Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan among the 15 republics had specified a national language in their old constitutions.

Many Factors

Just how much leeway is allowed depends on many factors. On May 19, for instance, two civil-rights activists in Georgia, Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava, were sentenced to three years in labor camps and two in exile for "anti-Soviet agitation."

Mr. Gamsakhurdia had told two correspondents two years ago that he and others like him would welcome American military force to liberate Georgia from Soviet rule.

Georgians may have benefited slightly in Stalin's day from the fact that he was a Georgian, but Soviet Armenia has, in its attraction for Armenians outside the country, a different sort of leverage with Moscow.

Armenians all over the world feel a certain emotional tie to Yerevan. It is this outside constituency that explains the fact that the Armenian Church, which was founded in the fourth century and has defined Armenian culture and even politics down through the ages, still oper-

ates here in relative freedom. Services are even broadcast by loudspeakers outside the church in Echmiadzin.

Such a practice is unheard of anywhere else in the Soviet Union, even in neighboring Georgia, though its people also have an ancient Christian heritage. The name Georgia, in fact, derives from the prevalence of the image of St. George in their culture. Most of the world's Georgians today live within the Soviet borders, and their churches are hedged around with restrictions.

## Emigration Shrinks Armenia, Once a Magnet to the Dispersed

YEREVAN, U.S.S.R., June 26 (NYT) — Soviet Armenia, which as the only national homeland for the persecuted and widely scattered Armenian people drew hundreds of thousands of immigrants over half a century, is now losing more people to emigration than it gains by repatriation.

Armenians are still coming back to the homeland — about a thousand a year, mostly from former Armenian territory in Iran, according to Martiros Melkoonian of the Armenian Foreign Ministry.

But in the last two years, 3,152 Soviet Armenians have emigrated to the United States alone, according to U.S. Embassy officials in Moscow. About 500,000 Armenians live in North America. The Americans say Armenians are the largest group among those emigrating from the Soviet Union to the United States.

It is generally accepted that between 1921 and 1970 more than 200,000 Armenians came to Soviet Armenia from the diaspora that followed the 1915 Turkish massacres of Armenians. That figure included immigration from other parts of the Soviet Union, where 1.5 million Armenians still live outside the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The main reason for the recent surge in emigration is believed to be dissatisfaction with the rigorous living conditions in the countryside outside Yerevan, where new immigrants are no longer allowed to settle because of overcrowding.

## Firm Says Seveso Cloud Left No 'Serious' Damage

By Paul Hoffmann

ZURICH, June 26 (NYT) — Two years ago an explosion at a chemical plant in Seveso, north of Milan, released a poisonous cloud that led to evacuation of the area's residents. Now the Swiss-based corporation that owns the factory says scientific findings permit "the confident assumption" that no permanent damage to health occurred.

However, Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. also says that "belated consequences cannot be ruled out."

Italian officials and newspapers have repeatedly accused the Swiss company of withholding information on the seriousness of the explosion.

Earlier this year, a group of 5,000 persons in the Seveso area brought a class action suit against the regional authorities of Lombardy, alleging neglect and dereliction of duty after the explosion and during decontamination operations. The case is pending.

In a report in an internal company publication, Roche Nachrichten of Basel, the company says that the cause of the explosion still has not been determined. The chemical cloud contained a highly toxic compound called dioxin, a byproduct of chemical processes, that was used in defoliants during the Vietnam war.

Some Abortions

The explosion occurred on July 10, 1976, at the Icmesa chemical plant in Seveso. Dioxin contamination in the immediate area killed domestic and wild animals and produced severe skin rashes and other symptoms in many persons, especially children.

Doctors warned pregnant women that the poison could cause malformations in unborn children. Some women underwent abortions.

The recent report by Hoffmann-La Roche says that one-third of 1,600 persons who were examined by dermatologists soon after the disaster showed symptoms of acute skin disease. According to the report, skin changes occurred most-

ly among children and young people. In most cases the ailments "disappeared without consequences."

The report implicitly concedes that inhabitants of Seveso suffered liver damage, although it maintains that no breakdown in liver functioning has been found.

Payments Reported

"Impairments of pregnancy, of the formation of the fetus and of the development of the child have not been observed," the report asserted.

The company said that scientific findings permitted "the confident assumption" that the population of Seveso had been exposed to small amounts of dioxin without "serious and permanent" damage to health.

Italian courts are looking into possible criminal responsibility for the explosion. The company said that civil suits had also been filed against it, but that settlements had been reached with most people who suffered from the dioxin contamination and with all of the businesses affected by the disaster. It gave no figures, but there are reports that Hoffmann-La Roche has paid out \$17 million.

Of the more than 700 persons evacuated immediately after the blast, most have returned to their homes in the Seveso area.

## Ethiopian Jets Raid Somalia, Kill 1, Injure 4

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 26 (AP) — Ethiopian fighter planes yesterday crossed into northwest Somalia for the second time in three days and attacked settlements. Somalia said today.

Three Soviet-supplied MiG-21 and MiG-23 planes bombed the villages of Balch, Haano and Abdulkadir, killing a child and seriously injuring four persons, the Defense Ministry said.

The raid followed a one Thursday in which six Ethiopian planes attacked the border region town of Borna and surrounding villages, killing 12 persons and injuring 41, according to Somali officials.

Diplomatic observers in Mogadishu believe that Ethiopia is attacking Somali border areas in retaliation for the escalating war in Ethiopia's eastern Ogaden region where Somali guerrillas are conducting an increasingly effective war. Regular Somali troops were driven from the Ogaden last March in an Ethiopian offensive led by Cuban troops and Soviet military advisers.

Cancer Cause Suspected in Sleeping Aids

BOSTON, June 26 (UPI) — Librium, the second most commonly prescribed drug in the United States, and methamphetamine, the active ingredient in several nonprescription sleeping aids, have been associated with cancer in rats, a researcher reported today.

The drugs are members of the chemical family called amines and when eaten with nitrites they form nitrosamines, one of the deadliest cancer-causing substances known.

When nitrites were fed to rats in combination with the drugs, a high percentage of liver and nervous system tumors resulted, said William Lijinsky of the Frederick Cancer Research Center of Maryland at a meeting of the American Chemical Society. Human beings have nitrite in their saliva and they ingest nitrite when they eat cooked meats cured with sodium nitrite, such as bacon, sausage and ham.

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New Enrollment Criteria Attacked

# China's Education Policy Reviving Class Disputes

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, June 26 (WP) — Ma Po was born into an intellectual Chinese family and later labeled an "active counter-revolutionary." So, despite his top grades in high school, he was sent to Inner Mongolia instead of college in 1966. Now, at 30, he has been allowed to enroll as a freshman at prestigious Peking University.

The change in policy has been so radical and sudden that it has brought the first stirrings of a grassroots challenge to the policies of China's new leaders, the successors to the late Communist Party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

An official radio broadcast from the eastern province of Anhwei quotes education officials as charging that "the new enrollment system does not represent the interests of the working class and the poor and middle-level peasants, and runs counter to the party's class line."

Other recent broadcasts, and official articles have also hinted at new attacks on the educational system, the starting point for much political turmoil in China in the last two decades.

## Sudden Change

The new education system is clearly the most serious point of controversy in China today, an analyst said here. Travelers who have talked to foreign students at Peking University say that there are signs of tension between senior students who were selected on political grounds and newcomers admitted on the basis of test scores. "The senior students are not happy with the new breed," a foreign traveler said.

Ma Po, a Chinese major at Peking University, was among only 278,000 to gain admittance to universities out of 5.7 million who took entrance examinations. The exams were a key part of the sudden change in the school system.

During the last six years of Mao's life, according to official statements at the time and refugee interviews, many children of workers and peasant families who did not perform well in tests were still admitted to college.

Although the Chinese have not published figures comparing the numbers of workers and peasants enrolled under the Maoist and post-Mao systems, the few statistics available seem to indicate that they are not getting a share of college places based on their share of the population.

The province of Heilungkiang reported last month that 59 percent of top college students in the province were children of workers and peasants. But worker and peasant families are estimated to make up at least 80 percent of the Chinese population.

In a sharp criticism of the new system, education officials in Anhwei, who apparently perceive a trend against "laboring classes," said that "enrolling hundreds of thousands of students has offended tens of millions of students."

"If such things go unchecked," they said to colleagues supporting the changes, "we would like to see if the poor and lower-middle peasants will oppose you." The Anhwei broadcast derided critics of the new system, while acknowledging their existence.

Chinese leaders, particularly party Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping, have argued that universities must raise their academic standards if China is to modernize its economy rapidly.

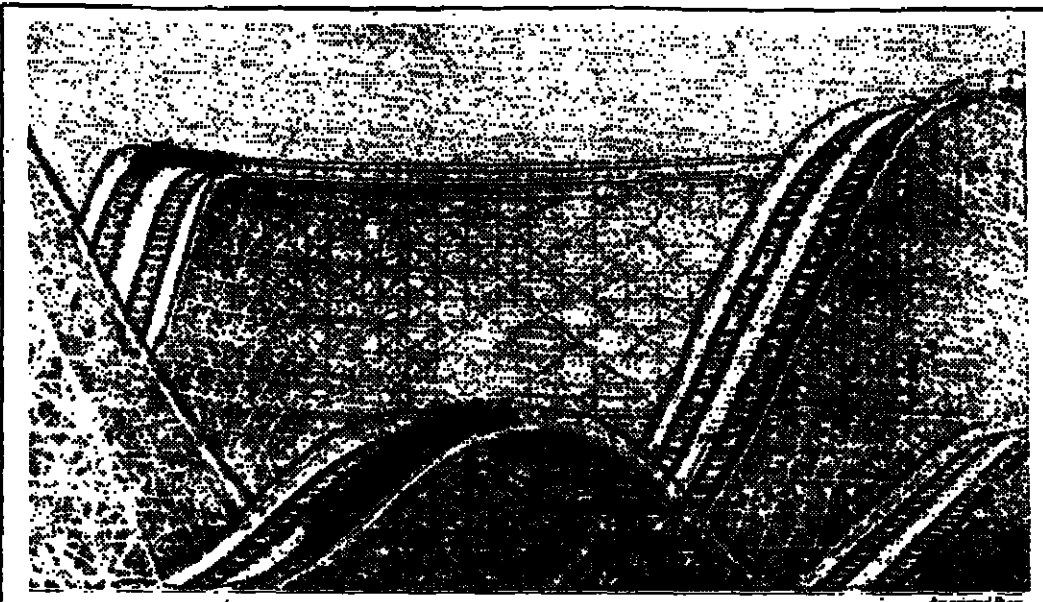
## 'Still Not Communism'

A recent Chinese news agency dispatch said that priority is given to workers or peasant youth if they have "equal marks" on the examination with young people from other social backgrounds.

But the 85 percent of Chinese youth who live in peasant villages and communes are at a great disadvantage in the tough college entrance test. A Chinese child growing up in a large city is usually guaranteed a place in senior high school. In the countryside, there are not enough senior high schools for everyone, and in those that do exist the equipment and teachers are not as good as at city schools.

"Socialist society is still not communism and the differences in the level of education between rural and urban schools, a relic of history, still exist," the news agency said. "The gap is being narrowed step by step, but the only way to eliminate it completely is to develop primary and secondary education in the rural areas and raise their education standards. It cannot be done by changing the principle of selecting the best students."

Ma Po's mother is a novelist, his father a university administrator. Like many intellectually inclined party members, they were severely attacked during the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960s. Their son was similarly punished by being sent to work for five years in an Inner Mongolian rock quarry. In a recent Peking Review article he recalled the day when he was finally exonerated: "I was so overjoyed that I rushed outside and ran wildly about and rolled on the snow."



WHIPPING 'ROUND THE RAILS' — Two trains whoosh riders along the undulating tracks of a new roller coaster at an amusement park in Valencia, Calif. Park officials say that the coaster, built from 1.2 million board feet of lumber, is twice as big as any other.

## Expelled UN Envoy Reported in Car Crash

# Vietnamese in U.S. Spy Case Is Dead

WASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT) — The Vietnamese mission to the United Nations has informed the State Department of the death of Dinh Ba Thi, a delegate to the United Nations who was expelled from the United States in February for his alleged complicity in a U.S. espionage case.

A department spokesman, who asked not to be identified, said that the Vietnamese mission had relayed the word last week that Mr. Thi had died in an automobile accident in Vietnam about 10 days ago.

Newsweek, in its current edition, quotes unnamed sources as saying that Mr. Thi was murdered, probably by Vietnamese anti-Communist guerrillas.

## No Corroboration

"Murdered? We can't corroborate that," the State Department spokesman said. "We have no indication from our own sources that that is true. The mission informed us that he died in an auto accident."

# Hughes Flying Boat to Be Evicted From Guarded California Hangar

LONG BEACH, Calif., June 26 (UPI) — Howard Hughes' Spruce Goose — the giant flying boat that has been sequestered for 31 years in a tightly guarded hangar — is being evicted by the Port of Long Beach.

The lease for the land on which the hangar was built expires June 30 and officials have ordered the Summa Corp., legal owner of the machine, to start dismantling its facility. A port spokesman said that the lease will be renewed only on a month-to-month basis, for a year at the most, to give Summa time to remove the hangar.

The Spruce Goose, which was constructed of birch at a cost of \$18 million, is holding up the development of 20 acres of pier area into a marine fuel operation for the Atlantic Richfield Co.

Mr. Hughes designed the craft to carry 750 soldiers for World War II combat, but it was not tested until November, 1947, when the eccentric billionaire took it on a one-mile cruise at an altitude of 85 feet — its only flight.

The tail of the plane is as tall as an eight-story building, the wing span 320 feet and the body 220 feet long, just 13 feet shorter than a Boeing 747. Summa officials have said that the company spent \$64 million to construct the special hangar and to maintain and guard the plane.

## Despite Opposition of Churches

# E. Germany Lowers Arms-Training Age

BERLIN, June 26 (AP) — All East German schoolchildren above 14 soon will undergo military training despite the attempts of church leaders to halt the plan, which the government says is necessary for defense.

In Protestant churches throughout East Germany yesterday, pastors said that authorities had rejected their arguments against the classes, due to start in September.

The classes, for 9th and 10th graders, will close the last loophole in East Germany's premilitary training program. Many children previously had switched to vocational or technical schools after the 10th grade, missing the training in later grades.

Boys and girls will be required to study military theory. In two years, the government plans a required two-week course in civil defense, including first aid and firefighting.

Boys will be excused from the civil defense course if they go into two-week army summer camps for drill, small-caliber arms and other military-style training. Uniforms will be worn and no visitors allowed, church sources have been told.

East German officials have estimated that one private organization alone, the Society for Sport and Technology, gives premilitary training to 90 percent of boys between 16 and 18. Few figures are available on girls.

Younger children can get paramilitary training in scout-like organizations and thousands of young East Germans pick up military skills, including weapons training, in the party's Free German Youth organization.

East Germany claims regular armed forces of about 200,000 troops, but total figures are much higher. Police and border troops

are organized and trained as military units and the country's extensively trained militia reserves include 400,000 more troops.

Its armed forces are widely considered as the best trained and best equipped of Eastern Europe outside the Soviet Union. "There are two kinds of armies in Eastern Europe," a diplomat said. "East Germany's and everyone else's."

# Begin Suffering From Diabetes, Doctor Reports

TEL AVIV, June 26 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has a mild case of diabetes but has fully recovered from a heart attack he had last year, his doctor says.

Dr. Mervyn Gotsman yesterday also denied published reports that Mr. Begin is undergoing sharp mood swings as a result of a combination of medicines he is taking.

Mr. Begin, 64, emerged from a four-hour Cabinet meeting yesterday, smiling, waved and said, "As everyone can see, I feel fine."

Dr. Gotsman, head of the cardiac department at Hadassah Hospital, confirmed that Mr. Begin has been taking pills to control the effects of "very mild chemical diabetes." But he said that his sugar level is steady and that he has recovered from a heart attack 14 months ago. "Mr. Begin is in good physical condition and is carrying out his normal full daily duties," Dr. Gotsman said.

# 18 Troops Die, Hurt In Thai Rebel Clash

BANGKOK, June 26 (UPI) — Communist guerrillas in northeast Thailand killed and wounded 18 Thai troops sweeping an insurgent stronghold during the weekend, military sources said today. The breakdown of the dead and wounded was not available, the sources said.

The operation, covering mountainous regions of three northeastern provinces, began Friday with heavy air strikes and artillery raids.

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## Back to Basics in Africa

Keeping your head when all about you are losing theirs: No phrase better describes Secretary of State Vance, as he showed again last week in a much-needed restatement of the Carter administration's policies toward Africa. Elsewhere, both here and abroad, many usually calm heads have become rattled by visions of Africa as the new and great theater of confrontation between East and West.

Vance took the right view of the threat to Africa posed by Cuban troops and Soviet arms. Their propping up of weak governments in Angola and Ethiopia may violate Western and some African sensibilities, but nearly all African governments defend the right of others to invite support from any quarter. And while Havana and Moscow support guerrilla movements against white-dominated regimes in southern Africa, the West also regards the present rulers of Rhodesia and Namibia as illegitimate, even if it draws back from endorsing armed struggle against them.

Although Vance set no limits to what he would regard as tolerable intervention in Africa, he left no doubt that in the U.S. view there are bounds. Even so, however, he would assign the primary responsibility for defense to those African states and to their Organization of African Unity.

The focus of U.S. policy belongs where the secretary placed it: on efforts to resolve the problems that "create the excuse for external intervention." The most important are the conflicts of southern Africa. Vance wisely resisted the advice of those who would recognize Ian Smith's "internal settlement" in Rhodesia merely to counter the Cuban and Soviet support of the Patriotic Front guerrillas. Endorsing either side, as he put it, would only inflame the conflict. And as he further indicated, that U.S. policy should not change even if the Rhodesian civil war intensifies. Otherwise Smith and his present partners would have no incentive to negotiate the set-

tlement that alone can end the bloodshed. Regarding Namibia, the secretary also reaffirmed the administration's policy. There it is the guerrillas who still reject Western proposals for United Nations-sponsored elections. If they continue to reject them, the West can do little to prevent South Africa from imposing its own version of majority rule.

As for South Africa's vexing problems, Vance made clear that the administration would propose no blueprint or timetable for major changes in relations among the races. He only warned again that the failure of the white government "to begin to make genuine progress" toward racial justice would inevitably result in a deterioration of relations with Washington.

Vance's address was thus notable not for any new policy directions but for the affirmation that the United States intends to continue to rely on trade, aid and diplomacy to help African states achieve greater self-reliance. Even as he spoke, a senior U.S. diplomat was on his way to Angola, whose government the United States has not recognized, to discuss ways in which its Marxist regime might resolve a long-standing dispute with Zaire and help in negotiating a settlement in neighboring Namibia.

That was the administration's effective — and encouraging — answer to those who argue for clandestine or military aid to the Angolan regime's domestic enemies. Instead of driving the pre-eminent Angolan leader, Agostinho Neto, into still further dependence on the Cubans and Russians, the United States will belatedly seek to exert a constructive influence of its own. To those who shrink in alarm from such diplomacy because of Angola's present Marxist coloration, Vance gave a reply that epitomizes the judicious nature of his — and, we trust, the president's — approach to African problems: "We have not been preoccupied with labels or categories," he said, "for these are particularly misleading in the African context."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## World Bank in Danger-2

When the World Bank appropriations bill finally gets to the House floor, it's going to run into trouble from the chairman of the subcommittee that wrote it. It's an unusual — and ominous beginning — to the debate. The bill was scheduled to come up this week, but the House leaders, fearful of a defeat, have now postponed it until next month. Rep. Clarence Long, D-Md., is pressing and amendment to cut the U.S. contribution to the development banks this year by one-fifth, more than \$500 million.

He is attempting to deflect even worse cuts, he explains, at the hands of a House that has been stampeded by the California tax vote. Beyond that, he thinks that the United States is funneling too much of its aid through the international development banks, over which it has no direct control. The issue of control is now sharpened by the prospect of a World Bank loan to Vietnam. Last year there was an attempt in the House to prohibit the bank, on grounds of human rights violations, from lending to Vietnam and several other countries. That was immediately followed by an attempt to prohibit the bank from putting money into any agricultural project which might provide competition to U.S. citrus or sugar producers. Those amendments failed, but they will doubtless be back this year.

The catastrophic unwisdom of trying to impose narrow U.S. interests on this aid should be obvious, when you remember that a rising share of the bank's money is coming from the new rich — for example, the Arab oil states. Their foreign policies, not to mention their ideas about human rights, are quite different from those of the United States.

There are large advantages to the United

States in running most of its foreign aid through cooperative lending operations like the World Bank. It is run by a board on which both rich and poor countries vote, and there is give-and-take on loans. Some of the money goes to countries that would not be the first choices of the United States. But some of it also goes, at U.S. urging, to countries that other rich donors might not otherwise choose to help.

The World Bank can afford to be rigorous in setting conditions on the use of its money. It doesn't have other political considerations to worry about. Sometimes a U.S. aid mission has to be circumspect because U.S. military bases or U.S. economic interests are implicitly part of the deal. That kind of thing is no concern of the World Bank's, and if it doesn't get cooperation, the money stops. The same thing is true of the three smaller regional development banks: Inter-American, Asian, African. The U.S. contributions to them, incidentally, are in the same bill as the World Bank money.

But the largest threat to this aid bill is a simple one: the passion for economy that has suddenly seized the House. It is a highly selective passion. It does not extend to dams and highways. It will not reach the Clinch River breeder reactor, or the multibillion-dollar schemes roaring around Congress to help middle-class parents pay college tuition. Instead, the new thrift is focused with deadly intensity on foreign aid. After all, foreign aid rests on nothing more substantial than conscience and enlightened self-interest, which leaves it in constant jeopardy. The current attitude in the House recalls the story about the family that responded to a sermon on the virtue of thrift by cutting off its contributions to the church and to charity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Soviet Warning to Japan

The Soviet warning delivered last week to the Japanese, and immediately publicized by the Tass agency, shows little respect for Japan's status and independence as a neighbor. It follows similarly harsh objections raised from Moscow in recent months to the prospect of Japan's signing a peace treaty with China including what has become known as an anti-hegemony clause. The Russians interpret this as directed against them, and the Chinese have given ample proof that they so regard it. The Japanese reply to the

warning was the only possible one: that Japan's relations with China and its relations with the Soviet Union were separate matters and Soviet objections could have no standing.

Against the cultural and historical ties that link China and Japan must be set the Soviet handling of the Japanese. Its mixture of bullying and guile coupled with attempts to organize pro-Soviet elements in Japan — among the vulnerable fishing community, for example — has more often irritated than won over public opinion.

— From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 27, 1903

LONDON — A.H. Hummel, a well known U.S. lawyer, stated to a Herald correspondent yesterday that he does not believe the present divorce rate in the United States is anything to worry about. "Preachers have sounded a note of alarm because 645,000 marriages have been severed in the past 20 years," Mr. Hummel said, adding "there is no cause for alarm, for there has been no increase in marital infidelity in proportion to the increase in the population."

### Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1928

LOS ANGELES — Dr. James E. How is a millionaire who would much rather ride the rails, sit around the campfire with the boys, and gargle Mulligan stew out of a tin can, according to his wife, than nibble caviar and say nice things to the ladies in his home. Married life with Dr. How, said Mrs. How, as she filed for divorce here today, was a struggle in which she tried to domesticate him and he tried to make a hobo out of her. To date it is still a draw.



'And When We Put Them End to End,  
We Can March Troops Across the Ocean.'

## Amending the High Court

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The Supreme Court decision last month upholding a surprise police search of the Stanford Daily has aroused unusually strong reaction in Congress. Half a dozen senators and representatives, from both parties, have introduced corrective bills. Committees in both Houses are holding hearings. There is a real chance that something will pass. But what?

The bills are of two kinds. One aims to protect all innocent third parties — people who are not suspected of crime themselves but who may have evidence — from unannounced police searches; they would have to be given notice first, and the right to a hearing. The other would protect only the press and broadcasters.

### Rummaging

The idea that the press alone had a constitutional interest at stake in the Stanford case seems to me fundamentally wrong. The police can damage equally important values if they start rummaging through the files of doctors or lawyers without notice. The press does itself no good when it claims special privilege under the Constitution.

But the proposed corrective legislation is another matter. There, I think, Congress would be wise to begin by dealing with searches of the press. That view no doubt seems paradoxical. But there are reasons for it — reasons that reflect the difference between the Supreme Court and Congress.

The Supreme Court applies the standards of the Constitution to every corner of this country. It decides, from time to time, whether some local sheriff has denied a prisoner his rights in extracting a confession. It is within the Court's accepted function to define the constitutional limits on police searches in California and Maine.

But for Congress to regulate local police practices would be highly unusual. U.S. federalism — the division of power between the states and the national government — ordinarily bars that kind of intervention from Washington. Congress did regulate electronic surveillance by local police in a 1968 statute, but that has long been an area of federal interest.

Section 5 of the 14th Amendment allows Congress to enforce the amendments by "appropriate legislation." Some think that Congress could limit local searches on the theory that it was enforcing "due process of law." But Section 5 has seldom been used, and it raises worrying problems. If Congress can enlarge constitutional protections, can it also diminish them? The precedent might be dangerous.

### Definition

Moreover, legislation to protect all "innocent third parties" from unannounced police searches would raise troubling problems of definition. If the police think a suspect has hidden evidence in his mother's home, is she an uninvolved third party? Should someone with a legally privileged relationship to the suspect — his doctor or lawyer — have special protection from searches? And so on.

Legislation limited to the press would not involve such difficult constitutional issues of federalism. It would be based on the plenary power of Congress to regulate interstate commerce. Newspapers are already covered by all kinds of federal statutes, such as the antitrust and labor laws. And broadcasting is comprehensively regulated.

Nor would a press bill present complicated questions of defini-

tion. Newsroom searches are a rare event compared to the myriad of situations that would be covered by a general statute. In fact, a Justice Department study has found only 15 police searches of the press in this country, ever. Twelve of them were in California, which in this as in so many things seems to be a law unto itself.

The rarity of press searches strengthens my belief that editors were unjustifiably hysterical at the Stanford Daily decision. But now that the danger of wanton police intrusion into newsrooms has been so widely advertised, it may really be there.

### Pick and Choose

Congress is always entitled to legislate on only part of a problem: the most urgent part. That is another difference from the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court, when it passes on one set of facts, should

ideally decide in terms of principles that will be generally applicable. Legislatures can pick and choose.

Drafting a search bill for the press alone would be fairly straightforward. Generally, the police should have to proceed by subpoena, a procedure that allows a hearing first. There would have to be exceptions for emergencies, and for situations in which there was a risk of evidence being destroyed. The Stanford Daily actually had said it would destroy evidence — a fact that makes one wonder why it had standing to raise the constitutional claim.

But if Congress does move to protect the press, others should not be forgotten. There should be hearings on the broader question of protecting third-party files. And the Justice Department, which is now considering regulations to protect the press from federal searches, should then consider model rules to protect lawyers, doctors and others.

## —Letters

### Cyprus Logjam

Re: "Logjam on Cyprus" (IHT, April 22-23).  
There is sufficient excuse for the Turks to hang onto more than a third of Cyprus when the Turkish population there is less than a fifth of the total.

Honestly, gentlemen, where is the morality on such a biased statement? The excuse and the right of the Turkish government is by the Mandate of 1958 which every government, including Great Britain and Greece, seems to have forgotten. It exists trilaterally with Turkey to protect the citizens, all citizens, of Cyprus and to respect all the rights of all the citizens.

As for the fear of the Greek-Cypriot government that any agreement made with the Turks will be broken by the Turks, I can question anyone to look at the history of Cyprus regarding treaties. For many times in the last 20 years have the Greeks broken treaties with the Turks?

Turkey has been hamstringed by an over-zealous contingent of the U.S. Congress, yes, backed by the U.S.-Greek lobby with its money and pressure. All anyone has ever heard was that Turkey was using U.S. supplied arms to maintain peace on Cyprus during the abortive Greek coup. Has anyone ever mentioned from which source the Greeks received their arms?

It is time that the voters of the United States became aware of the facts by which our respected Congress carries on its legitimate business. Are we voters to believe that Congress meets out favors on a basis of partiality — a popularity contest? Does this mean that one must belong to a populous and prosperous minority to win legislation from Congress despite the right or wrong of the situation? The answer is obvious but I feel that nobody cares to state it openly.

S.J. OLCAV.

Tripoli, Libya.

### Seedbed of History

Joseph Kraft, in his article "View of '68: A Seedbed of History" (IHT, June 17-18) recalls the great civil rights movement of the 1960s and concludes that "when minorities go on a spree, they inevitably license the appetites of the majority."

People, idealistic people, lost their lives in the civil rights thrust

of 10 years ago. To describe that great crusade as "a spree" as if it had been a mere drunken night on the tiles, is to devalue one of the few redeeming chapters in our recent history.

Mr. Kraft says of black people that "They overreached themselves in demands for school busing and various quotas." He thus puts the blame for continued discrimination in jobs, housing and education on the blacks themselves, and not where it truly belongs, on the white majority.

The appetites of the majority are the responsibility of the majority. Those appetites are not "licensed" by minorities struggling to achieve their constitutional rights. In fact, the ultimate outcome of "majority greed," as Mr. Kraft calls it, is a matter of some concern.

A few hundred years ago in Europe there was a firmly held belief in the divine right of kings. What seems to be emerging in the United States today is an equally firm belief in the divine right of the white middle class. How else to explain the noncooperation with the energy program and the success of Proposition 13 in California?

The hubris of kings has all through history brought about their downfall. Can the U.S. white middle class expect to get away indefinitely with its unconscious assumption of divinity?

MARGARET HALSEY.

London.

### United Canada

The wide publicity given recently to various sectional interests in Canada creates the impression that the country must consist of 10 provinces loosely tied together by a rather feeble federal Constitution. That seems to be the point of view of the writer of your editorial "Canada: A Federal Solution" (IHT, June 14).

If the writer of the editorial has enough time on hand to compare the written Constitutions of Canada and the United States, he will be surprised to find that in spite of much yipping and yapping in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the Canadian Constitution gives more power to Ottawa than the U.S. Constitution grants to Washington. As just one example: Canada has only one system of criminal law as against 50 in the United States.

W.R. MILLER.

Vevey, Switzerland.

## John Dornberg From Munich:

Perhaps that explains why the Bavarians, lacking one of their own who is willing to be king, have now decided to go one better by acquiring what might be called an "ersatz kaiser." He is Crown Prince Otto von Hapsburg

MUNICH — The notion that their erstwhile independent kingdom is merely one of West Germany's 10 states these days has always rankled the Bavarians.

Thus, nostalgic feelings for the "good old days" of the monarchy abound, especially in the backwoods and Alpine highlands where nearly every village tavern and inn displays a portrait of "the king."

It seems to make little difference that the particular king in question was "mad" Ludwig II, renowned for castle and debt-building, who died under mysterious circumstances as long ago as 1886, or that the monarchy actually survived him by another 32 years. Past glory, be it ever so expensive and eccentric, tends to persevere.

The cruel fate of Bavarian history, it seems, has been exacerbated by the fact that no member of the former ruling family, the Wittelsbachs, of whom there is certainly still a profusion, has ever shown serious interest in assuming the role of pretender to that no longer extant throne.

### Annoyed

Perhaps that explains why the Bavarians, lacking one of their own who is willing to be king, have now decided to go one better by acquiring what might be called an "ersatz kaiser." He is Crown Prince Otto von Hapsburg, son of Charles I, the last emperor of Austria-Hungary. The other day he was anointed with West German citizenship by decree of Bavaria's Ministry of Interior.

Predictably, this "new perspective of Anschluss," as a prominent Social Democratic (SPD) Bundestag deputy in Bonn phrased it, has touched off a political controversy of considerable proportions.

The argument is not so much that Hapsburg retains his Austrian citizenship as well, though that fact did cause various unpleasant reverberations in Vienna where the 65-year-old archduke has never been particularly welcome since his father abdicated — under much pressure — 59 years ago.

Nor is it really, as some have suggested, a question of Bavaria overstepping its legal prerogatives.

Odd as it may seem, conferring West German citizenship on foreigners, though certainly a matter of federal interest, is largely within the purview of the individual states. And Bavaria, where Hapsburg has been living for almost 25 years since returning to Europe from Hitler-era emigration, has made use of this authority and privilege quite liberally in the past.

### On the Ice

One of its more recent naturalized acquisitions, for example, was a Canadian hockey player — Bob Murray — who has contributed gallantly to the resuscitation of the Garmisch-Partenkirchen team for which he stars on the ice.

What worries some people, and is the cause for the storm surrounding his naturalization, is what Hapsburg, president of the Pan-European Union, intends to resuscitate politically.

For example, with his new citizenship papers in hand, he promptly announced his intention to stand for direct election to the European Parliament next spring and to seek nomination on the ticket of Franz-Josef Strauss' semi-autonomous Christian Social Union (CSU).

That is certainly his privilege, now that he has a West German passport, and a distinct possibility considering that he is already a chief foreign policy advisor to Strauss and the CSU.

But in the same breath he also declared that, if elected, he would de facto represent the 7.5 million Austrians who, as nonmembers of the Common Market, will have no vote.

Aside from its *heim ins reich* innuendo, that game plan raises the question whether Hapsburg is planning to do with modern party poli-

tics what his ancestors once did so effectively by intermarriage with nearly every royal house in Europe.

### Other Signs

There are, moreover, other signs that the crown prince is a chip off the old Hapsburgian block. He is so conservative and far to the right that, by comparison, Strauss almost looks like a bleeding-heart liberal.

Last April, for example, writing in an ultra-conservative publication, he proposed changes in West Germany's Constitution to deal with the eventuality of nuclear blackmail by terrorists. If Hapsburg had his way, all laws and civil rights would be suspended and dictatorial powers would be assigned to a single man, replacing the chancellor, for a period of nine months.

During this emergency period, he recommended, there ought to be martial law, reintroduction of the death penalty, and a "fast working system of justice" in order to make it clear to terrorists that they are dealing with "a single finger on the trigger."

West Germany, he wrote, could profit from the experience of the ancient Romans and their system of "temporary dictatorship" to deal with emergencies. Among the kind of political leaders — past and present — whom Hapsburg considers congenitally qualified to assume such emergency dictatorial powers, he mentioned Charles de Gaulle, Konrad Adenauer and — you guessed it — Strauss.

### Cited

But there is more. A day before being handed his West German citizenship papers, Hapsburg was awarded Bavaria's highest citation: the Order of Merit.

In accepting the medal, Hapsburg heaped praise on Bavaria, calling it the new "eastern march of Europe," and described Munich as "a capital" preordained to play a "major political role."

Spelling out his own pan-European goals, he spoke of revitalizing the "great dream of Charlemagne."

The comment of one incredulous West German: "It seems to me there was another naturalized Austrian some years ago who spoke just like that."

Nevertheless, unperturbed by such thought, Bavaria's incumbent Premier Alfons Goppel concluded the little award-giving ceremony by dutifully calling Hapsburg "Your imperial highness."

What Strauss will call him, if and when he replaces Goppel as Bavaria's premier next fall, remains to be seen. But watching those two in political tandem is certain to be interesting.

### A Hanking

Meanwhile, all those Bavarians who have been hanking to get a Wittelsbach back (the only one who entered postwar politics was killed in an accident a number of years ago) can take solace in the fact that they are getting a full-blooded, top-ranking Hapsburg instead.

At least that's better than a Hohenzollern from Prussia.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



## Unidentified Flying Objects Over Paris

By Jane Friedman  
PARIS, June 26 (IHT)—Snakes, bats, carps, centipedes and dragons were spotted flying over Paris yesterday. But the police did not get alarmed. The unidentified flying objects were inanimate and anchored to the ground by string. They were kites.

An estimated 5,000 people came together in an open field in the Bois de Vincennes, on the eastern edge of Paris, to watch these unlikely objects into the wind. It was the second kite festival sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Japan Air Lines. Last year's fest in London concentrated about 10,000 kite nuts in a small area of green. Despite the smaller turnout this year, the fact that 5,000 people turned out for such an event in France was considered a feat. Early in the day, the 4,000 available free kites were all distributed.

Kites have experienced a resurgence of popularity in recent years. Specialists attribute this to a desire to return to simple things and to nature, as well as to a large dose of nostalgia. The fad has not been as widespread in France as in England or the United States. But last year, kite enthusiasts here formed the first kite flying club. Today it has 40 members.

The festival brought France's normally closest kite nuts, most of them adults, out into the open air. Georges Cavin, 68, a watchmaker from the village of Nonancourt in Normandy, brought 16 homemade kites in the trunk of his car. Mr. Cavin's flying polyethylene pressing iron won the jury's grand prize, a week's expenses-paid vacation in Japan for two.

"It's about time I traveled," said Mr. Cavin, obviously pleased with himself. He won a trip to Mexico

two years ago in a kite competition. "I think it's better to go when you're invited," he said.

Nurses Koujounojian, a 27-year-old Lebanese student in Paris, flew a kite painted like an air mail envelope with authentic U.S. postage stamps. Daniel Picon, 30, a professor who claimed he started combing garbage cans because he was poor and then used the refuse to make kites, flew an egg carton with orange streamers as a tail. Guy Gerard, 56, an accountant, flew a 3-inch-long "dragon fly" made of five parakeet feathers, for which he won the prize for the smallest kite.

Kites can be virtually any shape or size as long as they are symmetrical and balanced. They operate on the same principle as airplane wings. A wood or bamboo or light metal keel through the middle usually gives the kite stability. In recent years, constructions have become more sophisticated and less rigid, ending with the flexifoil, a nylon kite that is almost totally unrigid.

Jacqueline Monnier, 40, an artist, came to the festival with about a dozen "dragon tail" kites and a team of children to fly them. The kites, while balanced, were difficult to put into the air. They were virtually all tail and no head, with the tails measuring more than 30 feet long.

**Half-Moon Shapes**  
"I think she's more crazy about the tails than about the kites," said Mrs. Monnier's mother. At one point, nine of her "dragon tails" were trailing each other in the sky. Made of silk, the tails were long thin strips with cutouts of half-moon shapes.

Mrs. Monnier orchestrated her own space program. She sent additional tails up the kite lines to join

the kites in a personalized rendezvous in space. She also sent up colored toilet-paper streamers she called "messages."

"It has to do with space," said Mrs. Monnier. Of the cutouts, she said, "They're holes to nail the kites to the sky." She added, "I don't know why I do kites, they're a tiny door to a very big world... something to dream with."

The festival united several professionals who, like Mrs. Monnier, consider kites a serious art form. Tsutomu Hiroi, a 53-year-old art professor from Tokyo, and Tai Streeter, sculptor and teacher at the State University of New York, were both on the jury that judged the kites.

**"Flying Red Lines"**

Several years ago, Mr. Streeter gave up making heavy metal abstract sculptures and turned to kites. His kites are called "flying red lines" because they are literally straight red lines painted on white rice paper.

"I'm down on the elitist quality of art," Mr. Streeter, 43, explained. "Museums are an okay substitute for art, but kites are an artful experience." Mr. Streeter explained that he disliked the "artifice" of traditional art, especially painting. "The experience of flying a kite" he said, "is beautiful. The string is such a tiny thing going out to those leaves... so tactile."

Mr. Streeter feels that activities are more interesting than end products.

Mr. Hiroi, who flew a 75-foot-long impressionistic centipede which consisted of only vertebrae and wooden feet, said he thought kites brought children and adults together. The enormous centipede, which twisted and turned in the sky, almost blew away 7-year-old Moses Gibson, who was holding



Japanese kitemaster Tsutomu Hiroi struggles with his creation, a 75-foot-long "centipede," at kite festival at Parisian park.

the twine. Mr. Hiroi had to hold him down.

The day seemed to show that kites are a flight of fancy mainly for kids of the adult variety. The youngsters went along for the ride but they didn't know why. And

many a little Charlie Brown gritted his teeth as his kite ended in the grass. "Bot" said 9-year-old Laurent Monier, using the French version of "rats." He asked his daddy why, really, they were doing this silly thing. "It doesn't even fly."

## DINING: Winners of the Father and Son Sweepstakes at Guide Kleber

By Naomi Barry  
PARIS (IHT)—The Guide Kleber's 1978 trophy has been awarded to Michel Oliver, owner of the Bistrot de Paris. The theme of this year's "Challenge" was *tel pere tel fils* (like father like son).

Raymond Oliver, 70, was the biggest gastronomic personality in postwar France. Proprietor of the three-star Paris restaurant, le Grand Vefour, author of 25 cookbooks, his television program has made him a household figure. As of today, he has dropped his outside activities to concentrate on the Vefour with occasional pleasure trips around the world.

Michel, 45, tall and athletic, is as multifaceted as his father.

"In the southwest, (the Olivers

hail from the Bordeaux region), we have a saying," said Michel over a lunch of marinated sea bass and spare ribs with sesame seeds. "Si nous y voyons plus haut que nos peres, c'est parce que nous sommes montes sur leurs epaules." ("If we see higher than our fathers, it is because we climbed on their shoulders.")

For 13 years his Bistrot de Paris has been one of the successes of the Left Bank... animated, joyous, relaxed... with an emphasis on dishes that seem to evoke the good old days when, according to the nostalgic, there was always a pot of something delicious simmering on the stove.

His three books for children, "La Cuisine Est un Jeu d'Enfant," "La

Patisserie Est un Jeu d'Enfant" and "Les Hors d'Oeuvres"—recipes and illustrations by the author—have sold over 500,000 copies. He does a bimonthly television program, "Dis-Moi Qu'est Que Tu Mijote," in which he demonstrates the preparation of a dish and explains how to buy the best quality of the products required by the recipe.

Other Michel Oliver enterprises in Paris are three moderately priced *prix fixe* restaurants: L'Assiette au Boeuf on the Champs-Elysees, L'Assiette au Boeuf on the Rue Guillaume Apollinaire, and the Bistrot de la Gare on the Boulevard Montparnasse. At the moment he is contemplating a second Bistrot de la Gare on the Champs-Elysees.

Because he claims he lacks the manual dexterity of a born chef, he practiced cutting, peeling and stirring two hours every day before going on television.

Although the kitchens of the Bistrot de Paris are headed by chef Michel Nicoleau, 30, Oliver confers with him each morning about new dishes. He has a horror of repetition. As a result, when a dish becomes too popular with the clientele, it is crossed off the menu. This explains the retirement of the sweetbreads a *Forange*, the *pot au feu* in a bladder, and the chicken with a cheese sauce.

"I don't ever want to be a slave to a signature dish," said Michel. "I want guests to walk into my restau-

rant with a sense of adventure and ask, 'What are you going to make for us?'"

To keep the mosaic of his activities in place means a 16-to-17-hour day. He never goes away for a weekend, preferring a complete 15 day break every three months, when he escapes with his wife and 5-year-old daughter to a house he has built on St. Bartholomew, an island in the Caribbean.

A son, Bruno, 22, currently is working in the kitchens of Trois-gros in Roanne. "He is the best chef of all the Olivers," said Michel. "Tel pere, tel fils."

*Le Bistrot de Paris, 33 Rue de Lille, Paris 7. Tel: 261-16-83. Closed Saturdays and Sundays.*

## As Wedding Approaches

### All Unusually Quiet on Monaco Front

By Hebe Donay

MONTE CARLO, June 26 (IHT)—Princess Caroline's may be the wedding of the year, but all is remarkably quiet on the Monaco front.

No doubt on Prince Rainier's instructions to keep this strictly a family affair, shopkeepers have not gone out of their way to advertise the wedding and flags did not start flying until today. This morning, there is a private party for the palace's staff. Friends and family are trickling in, including fiancée Philippe Junot, who arrived Saturday evening.

He is not staying at the palace but at a nearby villa. Most guests will arrive today and tomorrow, but Slavros Miarhos' yacht, the spectacular Atlantis, where each cabin is named after a painting inside (Picasso, Leger, etc.) is already in the harbor. So is a new catamaran, the Kwazi, that was ordered by Prince Rainier a year and half ago from the Southampton dockyards and that may be waiting to take the couple on their honeymoon.

The mother of the bride has had a hectic weekend, having just got back from Paris. She had to pack up her two daughters, three dogs, one cat and a picnic basket to make a night sleeper back home. "And that one," she said pointing at Andy, a big, friendly, white and brown spaniel, "doesn't like the cat."

The family's Paris townhouse, just off the Avenue Foch, was brimming with presents and flowers, including a huge, white carnation basket filled with silver-wrapped cosmetics, no doubt a gift from Estee Lauder, who is an old friend of Princess Grace.

**Maid of Honor**

The lady-in-waiting came in, bringing fresh ribbons for Stephanie, 13, the princess' younger daughter who will be her sister's maid of honor.

And how is Stephanie taking the wedding? "She has had enough," the princess said with an unamused smile. "Now, she'll leave the room if we start talking about the wedding arrangements. She is a riot."

"Stephanie will also be wearing her first high heels," her mother added, "and she is not very happy about that either."

Asked why the wedding was being kept so private, Princess Grace answered, in her cool, collected way: "Well, I think all weddings should be private."

"The press, especially the British press, keeps saying how small it's going to be. It's not that small. There will be 600 people at the ball and some 2,000 Monegasques at



Princess Grace

the reception Wednesday, after the civil wedding.

"We've tried to keep this private because our own wedding was such complete chaos, as you know. But Rainier was a head of state, a reigning prince. His wedding had to be a royal wedding, an official affair. We, too, would have liked a small wedding and even considered getting married in New York with Cardinal Spellman blessing us. But it wouldn't have been fair to the Monegasques."

"For Caroline, it's not the same thing. There is no reason for it. Besides," she added, "Caroline herself did not want the press. For all of her... Princess Grace threw up her hands, searched for the right word, then came up with the French "desinvolture" (breeziness).

"Caroline is very sensitive at heart, her marriage means very much to her."

**Waited a Year**

Princess Grace said she realized her daughter's romance was serious about a year ago. "Naturally, we felt Caroline was young and should wait a bit longer. But she did wait a year and passed all her exams (except one), which, of course, pleased us."

Of the fiancée, the princess said, "He is very kind and considerate, which I think is a very important quality for a man to have." Of her daughter, she said: "Her best trait is generosity. Caroline was never

one to hide her toys and not other people play with them. We ever she does, she does with enthusiasm. She is eager for life, eager to participate."

Returning to the wedding of Princess Grace, who founded the Garden Club of Monaco, said had women doing special flower arrangements in the small, 17th-century chapel.

"As Caroline's favorite color yellow, we'll have a lot of yellow mixed with blue."

Even Grace's Dior dress will yellow chiffon and the bridesmaid yellow and blue dresses were in the United States.

Princess Caroline inherited house in Monaco from her grandmother. But the couple's headquarters will be in Paris, where they are furnishing a new apartment for the invalids. No, Princess Grace not helping with the decor! "but I give her my suggestions," she said.

And the guest list? "That," princess said, "was the most frustrating part. The people you have to leave out. That's upsetting."

Insisting that all were invited strictly on a friendly basis, the princess said: "Of course, the prince formed President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, who is kindly sending son, Henri."

There will also be political ures such as Edgar Faure, forti speaker of the French National Assembly, royalty and ex-royalty with King Umberto of Italy, Count and Countess of Paris Prince Bertil and Princess Lilla of Sweden as well as a few me actors who go back to the prince Hollywood days — Frank Sinatra, Ava Gardner, Cary Grant and I vid Niven, who is giving a luncheon on Wednesday at his Cap Fer villa.

"There is also my family, course," the princess said. "brother, one of my sisters but I my oldest one, Peggy, who's finished with a wedding of her own And my two matrons of honor."

On the bridegroom's side, Philippe Junot, who is 38, will not a title, "besides, he wouldn't want it," his father, Michel Junot, Paris deputy mayor said in his office the other day.

Philippe Junot will, however, take Monegasque citizenship, though he wants to keep his French citizenship," his father said, "which is creating a small problem."

All festivities are being strictly within the palace's walls. A last touch: All Monegasque children born in the same year Princess Caroline are invited to a luncheon following the religious wedding on Thursday. Given the size of Monaco, that makes a grand total of 43.

# ANYWHERE, ANYTIME.

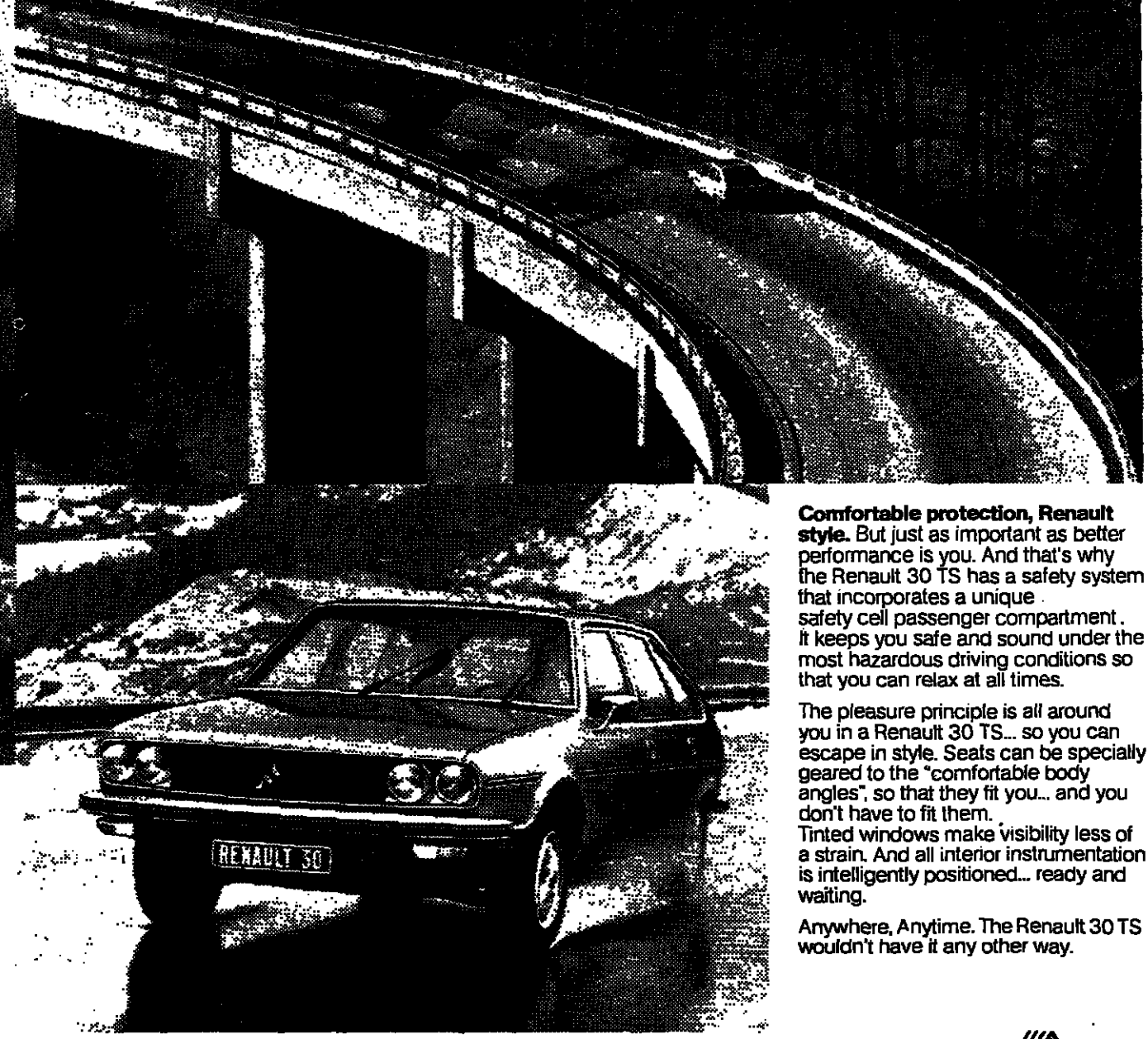


When you want to get away from it all, do it right. Do it in style and comfort. Do it in a Renault 30 TS.

**Hug the road smoothly... any road.** The Renault 30 TS successfully combines all the most refined features of European cars so that you can have complete command of the road. The Renault 30 TS is at home snaking effortlessly along an Alpine pass as it is maneuvering skillfully through

the most difficult city traffic.

Its big 2.7 litre 6 cylinder engine gives you more smooth power, and sophisticated, advanced handling characteristics make sure that you control the sharpest corners and that they don't control you. Front-wheel drive and independent suspension make the longest get-away-from-it-all trip both fun and safe.



**Comfortable protection, Renault style.** But just as important as better performance is you. And that's why the Renault 30 TS has a safety system that incorporates a unique safety cell passenger compartment. It keeps you safe and sound under the most hazardous driving conditions so that you can relax at all times.

The pleasure principle is all around you in a Renault 30 TS... so you can escape in style. Seats can be specially geared to the "comfortable body angles", so that they fit you... and you don't have to fit them.

Tinted windows make visibility less of a strain. And all interior instrumentation is intelligently positioned... ready and waiting.

Anywhere, Anytime. The Renault 30 TS wouldn't have it any other way.



## RENAULT 30 TS, the uncommon 6 cylinder

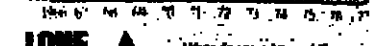




12 Month		Stock		S/S		Close		Ch		
High	Low	Qty	In \$	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Qty	Ch

[illegible]

LONG STAFF INDUSTRIES  
Manufacturers of Pallets



**INDUSTRIES** One Greenwich Plaza  
Greenwich, Conn.  
06830, U.S.A.

Month	Stock	Sh.	Close
Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	High

[illegible]

Market	Stock	High	Low	Close
Per	Share	Per	Share	Per
Share	Low	Per	Share	Per
12	223A Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223B Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223C Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223D Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223E Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223F Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223G Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223H Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223I Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223J Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223K Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223L Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223M Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223N Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223O Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223P Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
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12	223W Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223X Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223Y Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223Z Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AA Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AB Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AC Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AD Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AE Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AF Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AG Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AH Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
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12	223AJ Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
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12	223AO Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AP Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AQ Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AR Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AS Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AT Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AU Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AV Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AW Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AX Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AY Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223AZ Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223BA Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
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12	223BI Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223BJ Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223BK Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223BL Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223BM Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87
12	223BN Enbridge	22.00	21.75	21.87

**JUNE 27 1978**

• **Stressors** are the environmental factors that cause stress. They can be physical, chemical, biological, or psychological. Examples include noise, pollution, crowding, and social isolation.

Dear Witter Reynolds International, Inc. Wood Gundy Girozentrale  
Yamaichi International (Europe)

July 20, 1978, in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of the Bearer Depositary Receipts.

Home Oil 94-86	99.75 100.75	Amexco 44-87	82.50 84.50
1C1 84-87	95.75 96.75	Ashland 5-88	92.50 94.50
ISC Crude 9-83	101.50 102.50	Bentley 64-88	110.00 112.00

Borden 4-91	107.00	109.00		Mod. Low
Borden 5-92	100.00	102.00	Monday	99.00 92%
BroodHole 4-87	75.00	77.00	Previous	99.00 92%

[illegible][illegible]

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase by 1.5 billion (United Nations, 1994). The United Nations also predicts that the number of people aged 65 and older will increase by 1 billion in the next 20 years (United Nations, 1994). The United Nations predicts that the number of people aged 65 and older will increase by 1 billion in the next 20 years (United Nations, 1994).

... ..

...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



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FINANCE

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1978

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## EEC Currency Plan Outlined by Officials

PARIS, June 26 (Reuters) — A new currency plan for Western Europe designed to reduce exchange rate fluctuations has been devised by France and West Germany, a spokesman for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today.

No details of the proposal were given.

The spokesman said the plan was approved by the French president and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at their meeting in Hamburg Friday. He added that the two governments would ensure that their Common Market partners were fully briefed about the plan before the EEC summit at Bremen on July 6. Bank of France Governor Bernard Clappier will outline the proposal for Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti in Rome tomorrow, the spokesman added.

He said the monetary plan is designed to achieve greater cohesion among European currencies, but denied reports that it involved the so-called snake — the joint float arrangement linking the currencies of West Germany, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark and Norway.

"The snake is not involved, and neither is any new adaption of the snake technique," he added.

In Luxembourg, Premier Gaston Thorn said there are still many chances of disagreement. Reuters reported. He said all EEC countries had not been consulted on the plan.

"However, what has struck me is the need of France and Germany to attack monetary problems and the willingness of Britain to discuss them," he said.

EEC finance ministers agreed at a meeting in Luxembourg last week that any mechanism for regulating European currencies should relieve the present strain on the dollar rather than add to it.

The Bremen conference is expected to prepare precise guidelines for a new currency mechanism in readiness for the Western economic summit in Bonn July 16 of the United States, Canada, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain and Italy.

## Exxon Oil Find Is 'Significant'

HOUSTON, June 26 (Reuters) — Exxon has discovered a "significant new oil field" in the Gulf of Mexico, offshore Louisiana, the company reported today.

It estimates reserves are in excess of 50 million barrels. Production could begin in about five years, a spokesman said. Exxon has 100 percent lease ownership on the property.

## Bonn Posts Gain in M-3

FRANKFURT, June 26 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's widely defined M-3 money supply rose a seasonally adjusted 7.3 billion Deutsche marks in May and was up 10 percent from a year earlier, the Bundesbank reported today.

M-3 most closely corresponds to the aggregate which the central bank uses to determine its money supply target for the year, set at 8 percent for 1978. However, in its monthly report for June, the Bundesbank said it will most likely exceed that target due to expansionary effects of foreign-exchange turbulence at the beginning of the year.

The central bank cited increases in all sectors — cash in circulation, time deposits and sight deposits for the rise. It added that M-3 rose an upward-revised 5.9 billion DM in April.

### Stimulus Seen

MUNICH, June 26 (AP-DJ) — West German measures to establish a better investment climate to end the present stagnation in product innovation and new-business start-up are "unavoidable," the IFO Economic Research Institute said today.

The institute also said the nation's unemployment problem should not be underestimated, despite the recent decline. It forecast the jobless total will rise by one million by 1989, aggravating the current labor surplus.

Moreover, IFO said, various projects to reach full employment without decreasing the hours in the work week will only be successful if the gross domestic product increases by an average of 5 percent a year. But, IFO said, "to believe that even 4 percent growth will be reached requires relatively great optimism," even though "a growth of only 4 percent won't keep unemployment from increasing."

## Dollar Falls To New Low Against Yen Steadies in Europe, Recoups Tokyo Loss

TOKYO, June 26 (UPI) — The yen finished at a record postwar high of 206.30 to the dollar in Tokyo foreign-exchange trading despite an attempt by the Bank of Japan to check its slide from Friday's closing of 209.55 yen.

The dollar had traded briefly at a record-low 204.50 yen in the morning as trading firms and banks massively sold dollars. Exchange sources said the day's spot turnover amounted to a high \$534 million.

The dollar opened at 206.10 yen, reflecting the yen's continued high value against the dollar on overseas money markets last week. The yen finished the morning session at 205.70. Morning volume alone totaled \$421 million, more than double normal spot turnover.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe told a news conference the yen's rise was largely because of speculative trading. He also said the price of the yen went up because "there has been no indication in figures of a decline in the range of Japan's (current-account) surplus."

### Dollar Steadies

LONDON, June 26 (AP-DJ) — The dollar steadied in European trading against most other major currencies ahead of the announcement of May trade figures from the United States and West Germany, expected tomorrow or Wednesday.

The market, dealers said, is expecting an improvement in the U.S. position and a slight deterioration in West Germany's performance. Some estimates put the U.S. deficit at \$22.10-\$22.8 billion compared with \$2.86 billion in April. The West German surplus is forecast to contract to about 2.9 billion Deutsche marks from 3.25 billion DM.

Bank of Japan intervention, estimated at \$120-to-\$150 million, helped firm the dollar after it broke its previous low of 206.60 yen. It finished in Europe at 207.65 yen, up 43 points from Friday and 1.38 yen above Tokyo's close. Some dealers predicted that Japanese official intervention will likely escalate as the U.S. currency nears the 200-yen "psychological barrier."

The dollar lost 12 points against the Deutsche at 2,076.5 DM. It was down 10 points against the Swiss franc at 1,864.0. The French franc was particularly strong, with the dollar slipping 60 points to 4,554.5 francs. Sterling, meanwhile, edged up 6 points to \$1,849.1. The Canadian dollar dropped 12 points to 89.77 U.S. cents.

## Canada Sets Credit Line Of \$3 Billion With Banks

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — A group of 90 banks in the United States, Europe and Japan agreed Friday to lend Canada \$3 billion. The transaction was described by Citicorp, which organized the bank syndicate, as the largest private international credit ever extended.

The money will be used, if necessary, to support the Canadian dollar in foreign-exchange markets. Jean Chretien, Canada's finance minister, said, "We don't know if we'll use it, but it's there if we need it."

The interest rate paid by Canada for the first four years will be the prime rate, which is currently 8 percent. After four years, it will pay the prime rate plus one-quarter percent. Europeans took \$1.2 billion of the credit line; U.S. banks, \$1.1 billion.

## Goldsmith Puts Control of GO in Hong Kong Unit

HONG KONG, June 26 (AP-DJ) — Control of the Paris-based Generale Occidentale (GO), a major food processing concern with interests in banking and insurance, has been moved to Hong Kong, chairman James Goldsmith announced.

Under a complicated series of transactions, General Oriental of Hong Kong, in which Mr. Goldsmith owns about a 74-percent interest, will raise to 30.6 from 0.7 percent currently, its holding in Generale Occidentale. Assets of the Hong Kong concern will rise to more than \$16.150 million (about \$32 million) from \$HK 9.3 million.

Observers said the move should enable Mr. Goldsmith to take advantage of Hong Kong's business environment, where government intervention is minimal. A holding company in Hong Kong would also provide a base for diversifying his business throughout Asia, they added.

The Hong Kong company also plans to issue 85.25 million new shares and pay \$1.5 million to Evon SA, of Panama, for its full ownership of Argyle Securities (Holdings) Ltd., which controls 20.7 percent of Generale Occidentale's outstanding shares.

## Anti-Bribery Law Proving Costly to U.S.

HONG KONG, June 26 (NYT) — Many U.S. businessmen in Asia complain that they have lost millions of dollars in sales as a result of the law passed by Congress in December prohibiting bribery of foreign government officials.

They add that European and Japanese competitors, not encumbered by such laws, have picked up the missed business. The new U.S. morality has compounded the nation's balance-of-payments deficit and, in some cases, raised the cost of goods to consumers, they say.

However, because businessmen are reluctant to disclose requests for bribes or kickbacks, and because it is very difficult — almost impossible — to verify the instances they do cite, the amount of business lost by the U.S. concerns cannot be calculated with assurance.

The statute enacted in December, an outgrowth of heightened sensitivity to corporate morality after the Lockheed-payoff scandal, imposes fines up to \$1 million on U.S. corporations that pay commissions to foreign officials.

### Circumvention

There is also evidence that some U.S. companies are finding ways to circumvent the law, the only one of its kind, and the tightened restrictions imposed by both the Securities and Exchange Commission and by many U.S. parent companies themselves. The law does not apply to foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies, for example. Nor does the new law stop foreign agents employed by U.S. corporations from taking an

## Business Being Lost To Others, Firms Say

extra-large sales commission and turning over part of it to local officials.

Moreover, some lawyers contend, it will prove difficult for the SEC and the Justice Department to enforce the law because foreign governments and companies are not required to furnish information about wrongdoing.

Nevertheless, a widespread feeling persists among U.S. businessmen in Asia that they are being hurt: "American businessmen are operating with both hands tied behind their backs," the regional president of a major U.S. manufacturer complained. "There are lots of things you simply cannot sell in Asia without making a payoff," he said.

### Hermes Disini

When representatives from Dow Chemical and Union Carbide went to the Philippines last year to discuss investing in a proposed new petrochemical complex, for example, they were surprised to find themselves dealing with a close friend and in-law of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The friend, Hermine Disini, presented himself as the government agent for the downstream project. He also demanded a fee for his services that ranged from \$1.5 million to \$3 million, sources in the two companies say.

"It was a blatant, rotten ripoff," recalls one executive, who asked that his name not

be used. "There was no way we were going to meet it."

Publicly, officials of both companies decline to comment on the deal, noting other business interests in the Philippines. But privately, some officials acknowledge that after their encounter with Mr. Disini, they decided to pass up the potential \$1-billion petrochemical proposal.

Two other U.S. companies, General Telephone & Electronics and International Telephone & Telegraph, also recently lost out on a major bid in the Philippines because of sensitivity about illegal payments. But unlike the petrochemical companies' problem, the difficulty reportedly was that President Marcos himself was angry about earlier disclosures by GT&E that it had made illegal payments to a group of the president's friends through a company in the Bahamas.

Mr. Marcos was so enraged at GT&E's admission — which followed an investigation by the SEC — that, according to an ITT executive, he ordered bids not to be accepted from U.S. companies for the 60,000 lines of central-office switching equipment.

To a degree, the concern about payments abroad is a business counterpart to the Carter administration's stress on human rights. They both strike many non-Americans as an attempt to impose U.S. morality on other people.

"Who are the Americans to tell us about morality?" said a British businessman in Hong Kong. "What's business all about anyway — to make money. You pay a commission to make a deal, you make a profit, everyone's happy."

## Mideast's Food Imports Seen Soaring

BEIRUT, June 26 (AP-DJ) — Arab nations' agricultural imports have risen sharply along with oil income and are expected to continue increasing despite the region's efforts to expand domestic food output.

Imports have grown from \$1.7 billion in 1970 to nearly \$7 billion in 1975 and about \$8 billion in 1976 — including 3.5 million tons of wheat, 414,000 tons of meat, 400,000 tons of rice, 258,000 tons of barley, 156,000 tons of legumes and 149,000 tons of millet.

And, at a recent Arab-Europe symposium in Montreux, Switzerland, agricultural experts concluded that by 1985, Arab food imports will double from their 1976 level.

The region's "domestic agricultural production is only likely to increase at a rate of about 3 percent a year in the next decade," said G.P. Casadio, an agricultural-economy professor at the University of Bologna. "Meanwhile, food requirements are expected to grow rapidly because of population pressures and growth, increasing urbanization and industrialization, rising incomes and rising living standards."

Experts forecast annual demand is likely to grow at a rate of 3-to-4 percent for cereals, 4-to-5 percent for fruits and vegetables and as much as 5-to-7 percent for meat, eggs, milk, sugar, fats and oils. It is not only just the oil pro-

ducing countries that are enjoying rising living standards. Oil money is spreading throughout the area as oil-field workers from Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Lebanon and Jordan send money home, raising living stand-

ards. Lebanon and Jordan are growers of choice fruits and vegetables while Egypt has a highly developed farm system with a 5,000-year history. But exports from these nations provide only a part of the requirements of their oil-rich, farm-poor neighbors. Much of what is needed comes from outside the area.

To reduce their dependence on imports, nations such as Saudi Arabia are trying to increase their domestic farm output. Syria's current five-year plan aims at agricultural self-sufficiency in major crops. The United Arab Emirates is channeling oil revenue into expensive irrigation projects. Ras al Khaimah, one of the UAE states, does have a viable farming area, though it is small.

Sudan offers the best possibility

for agricultural expansion in the region, experts say, despite a lack of trained manpower. It is the largest African nation with area of nearly one million square miles. It has more than 200 million acres of arable land, but only 10 million acres are being utilized. The White Nile and the Blue Nile available for irrigation. One source in Khartoum, however, concedes that Sudan is two years behind agricultural expansion schedules set in 1974.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, an agency based in Sudan has drawn up a 10-year, \$6-billion Sudan development program, including "a hundred projects in all spheres of agriculture," says Bashir Abadi, Sudan's industry minister. The Arab Authority for Agricultural Development has been formed by 13 Arab states "with a capital of \$517 million" to start the program.

Meanwhile, the population of the Arab world rises, boosting demand for food faster than new production is being added. By the year 2000, the 135 million Arabs are likely to double to 270 million.

## Tool Orders Off In May in U.S., Up 34% in Year

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — Machine-tool orders in May fell 6 percent from April to \$355.3 million but were up 34 percent from a year earlier, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

Domestic orders were 34 percent above May 1977, while export orders were up 29 percent. Orders for metal-cutting machine tools were up 35 percent and metal-forming orders rose 31 percent.

Shipments of machine tools last month were \$235.3 million, 38 percent higher than a year earlier and 5 percent above those for April this year. Domestic shipments rose 40 percent over May 1977, while export shipments were 16 percent higher than last year.

Shipments of metal-cutting machine tools in May were up 6 percent from April. At \$190.2 million, shipments during May rose 46 percent from the year-earlier figure.

## Stocks Fall Broadly on Wall Street

Dow Jones Off 10.74 In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, June 26 (Reuters) — Prices plunged over a broad front today in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts cited investor worry over the weak dollar and the predictions of a rise in banks' prime rates to 9 percent.

Declining issues led advance 1,210-to-374. Volume rose to 29.2 million shares from 28.53 million shares Friday.

The Dow Jones industrial average plunged 10.74 points to 812.28.

Prices also dropped sharply on the American Stock Exchange in active trading. The market-value in dex dropped 1.68 to 145.59 and the average price per share lost 1 1/2 cents.

Weakness in the Big Board's gaming stocks also depressed other prices, analysts noted, and sales of issues bought on credit, or margin by speculators accelerated the decline in those stocks.

Bally Manufacturing dropped 2 1/4 to 35 1/4. Playboy lost 1 1/4 to 23 1/4. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer eased 2 1/4 to 38. Caesar's World lost 2 1/4 to 25 1/4. Ramada Inns, the most active issue, lost 1 1/4 to 8 1/4. Harrah's dropped 4 1/4 to 25 1/4 and Allegheny Air Lines fell 1/2 to 10 1/4.

Glamour and blue chips also lost with International Business Machines off 4 1/4 to 258 1/4. Teledyne down 7 1/2 to 95 1/4. Du Pont off 1 1/2 to 112 1/4. Polaroid off 1 1/4 to 37 and Squibb down 2 1/4 to 34 in heavy trading.

McDonnell Douglas, which was awarded a near \$1-billion Air Force contract, rose 3/4 to 33 1/4.

Liggett Group added one to 32 1/4 but Philip Morris lost 1 1/4 to 64 1/4 after announcement of the sale by Liggett.

Rowan Co's dropped 2 1/2 to 22 1/4 after it agreed to buy Armaco Steel's interest in two Rowan drilling affiliates. Armaco gained 1/4 to 28 1/4.

Cutler-Hammer jumped 4 1/4 to 57 1/4 after Eaton Corp. offered \$58 a share for all the Cutler shares it does not own. Eaton was unchanged at 38.

Reliance Group gained 1 1/2 to 31 1/4 after announcing plans to buy back three million of its own shares.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat finished mixed, corn and oats irregularly lower and soybeans substantially higher.

Wheat was off 1/4 to 3 1/2 cents; corn off 3/4 to 2 1/4; oats off 1/2 to 3 1/2; and soybeans up 5 1/2 to 14 cents. Rain in the Midwest and forecasts of good growing weather forced speculative selling pressure in corn. Wheat declined only in the nearby July contract.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Philip Morris Buys Liggett Unit

Liggett has sold its foreign cigarette business for about \$108 million to Philip Morris Inc. The sale includes \$45 million for the acquisition of the right to all existing Liggett cigarette trademarks outside the United States as well as all related rights, patents and technical data, bought by Fabriques de Tabac Reunies, the Swiss affiliate of Philip Morris Inc. In a related transaction, Liggett said it sold to Philip Morris Inc. for about \$63 million inventories, receivables and other assets. The sale does not include the overseas leaf tobacco business of Liggett & Myers do Brasil Cigarros nor the smoking and chewing tobacco business of Pinkerton Tobacco Co. Liggett estimates that the sales result in a pre-tax gain of \$47.8 million and after-tax gain of \$32.9 million.

### Eaton Bids for All of Cutler-Hammer

Eaton Corp. has offered to purchase the outstanding stock of Cutler-Hammer Inc. It does not already own for \$58 a share, a total of \$261 million. The merger plan is subject to approval of the shareholders of Cutler-Hammer, whose directors unanimously have approved the offer. Of the firm's 6.6 million

outstanding shares, Eaton currently holds approximately 32 percent, which it acquired at \$55 a share from Tyco Laboratories two weeks ago, for \$117.5 million. Eaton manufactures capital goods; Cutler-Hammer produces electronic and electrical equipment.

### ITT Sees Net Up 25% in 2d Quarter

International Telephone & Telegraph is forecasting record second-quarter sales and an earnings increase of 25 percent over the year-ago period. For the year, president Lyman Hamilton says, earnings are expected to be up well over 10 percent. "This assumes that reasonable equilibrium between the dollar and the major European currencies releases the deferred foreign-exchange benefits of last year," he adds. Operating earnings are expected to benefit strongly from improvement in the consumer appliance markets, the hotel business, continued strength in insurance and finance and a recovery in world cellulose pulp markets. However, telecommunications, electronics and engineered product divisions will show less of an improvement over last year, he says.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

June 27, 1978

\$25,000,000

Iberduero

(Hidroelectrica Iberica Iberduero, S.A.)

9 1/2% Senior Dollar Notes due 1993

The undersigned arranged the direct placements of the above Notes with institutional investors in the United States.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated

Banco de Vizcaya

Banco de Bilbao

## EUROPEAN GRAND-LUXE DOESN'T HAVE TO MEAN "OLD."

"OLD." In Brussels it means the Hyatt Regency Brussels. The city's newest hotel. And the city's most elegant hotel. Where buried wood, Oriental carpets and sleek touches of crystal, ebony and leather grace a petit luxury hotel at the heart of the city's business community. Just 282 guest rooms. Plus the unusual total of 42 one- and two-story suites. Overlooking the Jardin Botanique. A short taxi ride from Brussels' exhibition centre, E.E.C. headquarters, the medieval splendours of Grand Place, and the International Airport.



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BRUSSELS

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1050 Brussels, Belgium  
Tel: 51871 Telephone 02219-46-40  
Or call your travel agent







Ch'ge	12 Month	Stock	Stk.	Close	Ch'ge Prev
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[illegible]

10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038 1039 1040 1041 1042 1043 1044

# Alitalia "takes off." With a profit in 1977.

Naturally costs were up too but only by 28% so that we were able to finish "1991" with a profit of over 12.7 million US dollars \*

Such a successful recovery would not have been possible without the growing patronage of our clients throughout the world. We thank you for your

\* at average exchange S = Lit. 870

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR					
COSTS AND EXPENSES	1977	1976	REVENUES	1977	1976
Inventories at beginning of the year	31,054,500	34,479,992	Traffic revenues	888,895,331	631,465,895
Purchase of materials	35,020,660	29,849,039	Service revenues	39,369,078	27,903,120
Personnel and related costs	290,671,430	234,955,167	Revenues from sales on board	12,529,953	11,224,214
Services received	479,610,352	366,532,817	Revenues from rentals	429,323	696,439
Taxes	155,164	959,828	Dividends from subsidiaries	13,344	13,344
Financial charges on debentures	192,855	222,637	Dividends from interests in other companies	3,692	180
Financial charges on banks and loans	22,160,409	27,313,588	Interest from holding company	2,032,139	341,314
Interest on other creditors	1,923,297	487,459	Interest from subsidiaries	551,259	3,965,004
Other charges	1,126,820	6,768,562	Bank interest	6,624,153	324,110
Depreciation and amortization	84,138,862	31,840,100	Interest from customers	579,344	103,006
Leaving indemnities for employees	29,911,972	26,218,118	Other interests	118,536	6,263,732
Provision for income taxes	1,947,439	1,023,005	Gains on sales of plant and equipment	4,616,117	263,194
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,149,425	836,781	Internal constructions	2,022,670	-
Provision re. clause 54 D.P.R. 597/73	3,397,506	-	Capitalization intangible assets	514,535	12,023,286
Miscellaneous expenses	7,827,262	10,233,812	Miscellaneous	20,724,450	31,054,500
	990,287,953	771,720,905	Inventories at end of year	24,048,184	-
				1,003,072,108	725,641,338
Profit for the year	12,784,155	-	Loss for the year	-	46,079,567
U.S. \$	1,003,072,108	771,720,905		U.S. \$ 1,003,072,108	771,720,905

**Chairman of the Board of Directors**  
**Umberto Nardis**

**The Auditors:**  
**Gastone Brusadelli - Roberto Ciccio - Fabio Di Nola - Vittorio Maroni - Salvatore Paolucci**

**Alitalia**

**We'll show the world.**

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**We'll show the world.**







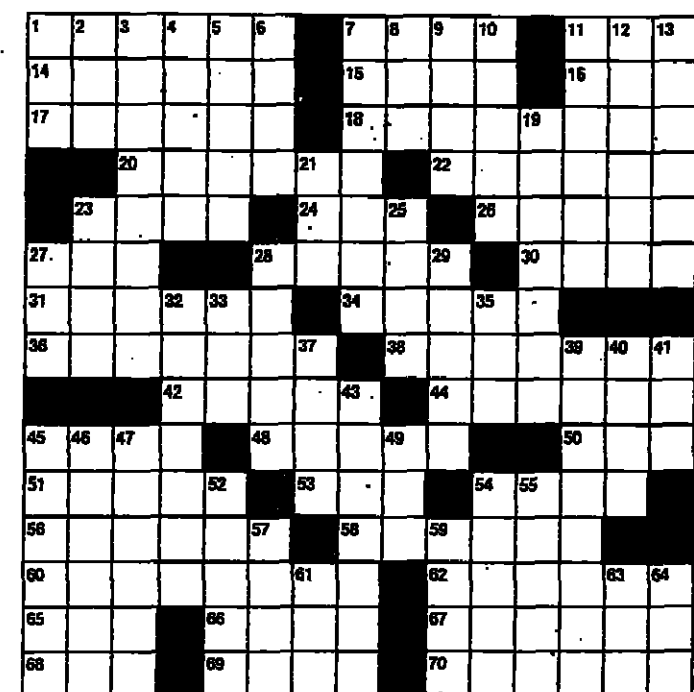






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 Covered shopping area  
7 Kind of flight  
14 D.C. institution  
15 Measured precisely  
16 Fellow  
17 Operated  
18 Near future  
19 Wolfe's "Look —, Angel"  
20 Jason's prize  
21 An Indian accepted his Oscar  
22 Bubble or blister  
23 —, amas, amat  
24 Forest in "As You Like It"  
25 Baba or Pasha  
26 Newspapers  
27 English coast sight  
31 "Moonlight" or "Kreutzer"  
34 Likewise  
36 Maladroit  
37 Chief officer  
38 More suitable  
44 Neither just nor honest  
45 Chastity's mother  
48 Leavening for dough  
50 Pen
- DOWN**
- 51 Wreaths  
52 Wire measure  
53 Location  
54 Double quartets  
55 Home of the Bolshoi Ballet  
56 Armoire  
57 Cosell or Baker  
58 Zeta follower  
59 Where Persepolis is  
60 Aside, in Avila  
61 Sheriff's asst.  
62 Confined  
63 Repairman  
64 Judge  
65 Into the sunrise  
66 Mention  
67 Melt down, as  
68 Vesture  
69 Boasted  
70 Six-armed goddess  
71 Catch  
72 Road sign  
73 Kind of mine  
74 Room for action  
75 Sioux City resident  
76 Sensitive  
77 Spurious  
78 Forbid  
79 St. or ave.  
80 "Rosenkavalier"

## WEATHER

ALGARVE	19 46	clear	MADRID	21 70	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12 54	clear	MIAMI	29 86	cloudy
ANKARA	26 79	clear	MILAN	21 70	cloudy
ATHENS	20 66	clear	MONTREAL	22 72	cloudy
BEIRUT	27 81	clear	MOSCOW	25 77	cloudy
BELGRADE	14 57	rain	MUNICH	13 55	showers
BERLIN	11 52	rain	NEW YORK	24 75	cloudy
BRUSSELS	12 54	rain	NICE	20 68	cloudy
BUCHAREST	10 46	clear	OSLO	18 44	rain
CASABLANCA	19 46	cloudy	PARIS	17 63	cloudy
COPENHAGEN	13 55	clear	PRAGUE	15 59	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	21 70	clear	ROME	25 77	clear
DUBLIN	14 57	overcast	SOBOTA	20 68	cloudy
EDINBURGH	14 57	cloudy	STOCKHOLM	20 68	cloudy
FLORENCE	24 75	cloudy	TEHRAN	25 77	clear
FRANKFURT	15 59	clear	TEL AVIV	27 81	clear
GENEVA	15 59	clear	VIENNA	18 44	cloudy
HELSINKI	14 57	cloudy	WARSAW	11 52	rain
ISTANBUL	28 82	cloudy	WASHINGTON	25 77	cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22 72	clear	ZURICH	13 55	cloudy
LONDON	13 55	overcast			
LOS ANGELES	17 43	cloudy			

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following margin of symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.		Other Funds	
(d) 1 Boerbond	\$F 74.00	(w) Alexander Fund	\$F 56.96
(d) 1 Canadian Fund	\$F 69.00	(w) Trustinst Int. Fd (AEI/FP)	\$F 75.00
(d) 1 Graber	\$F 72.00	(w) Auto Selected	\$F 51.54
(d) 1 International	\$F 72.00	(w) Bondinvest - Issue P/F	\$F 72.00
BANQUE VAN ERNST & CIE.		(d) Capital Investment	\$F 126.00
(d) 1 CSF Fund	\$F 71.21	(d) Capitalis Open-End Fund	\$F 178.54
(d) 1 Creditshare Fund	\$F 4.99	(w) Citadel Fund	\$F 5.95
(d) 1 Eurofund	\$F 7.77	(w) Convert. Pd Int. A Certs.	\$F 7.43
BRITANNIA TRUST ANST. (ICI) Ltd.		(w) Convert. Pd Int. B. Certs	\$F 14.42
(w) Universal Dollar Trust	\$5.04	(w) Convert. Bond Fd	\$F 42.33
(w) Universal Pacific Fund	\$1.20	(w) D.G.C. Int. Fund (ex-divid.)	\$F 42.33
(w) High Interest Sterling	\$1.90	(w) Dryfus Fund Int.	\$F 13.32
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.		(w) Dryfus Intercompany	\$F 14.40
(w) Capital Int.	\$F 71.53	(w) Euroinvest	\$F 112.00
(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	\$1.78	(w) First Europe Fund	\$F 64.68
CREDIT SUISSE		(w) First Euro Bond	\$F 5.19
(w) Capital Suisse	\$F 60.00	(w) First North City Fund	\$F 42.30
(w) Capital Suisse	\$F 49.00	(w) First North City Fund	\$F 42.30
(w) C.S. Fonds-Int.	\$F 49.00	(w) Formula Selection Fd	\$F 61.94
(w) Euroinvest	\$F 49.00	(w) Fondinvest	\$F 10.39
(w) Euroinvest-Valor	\$F 49.00	(w) French Trust Int.	\$F 10.39
(w) Euroinvest-Valor	\$F 11.00	(w) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	\$F 8.45
DIETZ & TOMPKINS BANKFRUIT		(w) Hausmann Hldgs. N.Y.	\$F 52.04
(d) 1 Concentra	\$Dfl 30.88	(d) H.O.U.T. Haber	\$F 27.15
(d) 1 Int'l Remittance	\$Dfl 71.30	(d) Iodun	\$F 5.89
FIDELITY (BERNARD)		(d) Intertune	\$F 5.89
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$F 5.29	(w) International Fund	\$F 128.70
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	\$F 5.29	(w) Intertune	\$F 5.89
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$F 14.46	(w) Int'l Inv. Fund (Leverag)	\$F 22.88
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$F 14.46	(w) Int'l Invest. Fund	\$F 22.88
G.Y. (BERNARD) LIMITED		(w) Invest Alternat.	\$F 44.81
(w) Barry Pk. Fd. Ltd.	\$4.65	(w) International Int'l Fd S.A.	\$F 57.25
(w) Deller Fund	\$F 7.87	(w) Japan Growth Fund	\$F 52.44
JARDINE FLEMING		(w) Japan Selection Fund	\$F 63.29
(w) 1 Jardine Japan Fund	\$17.04	(w) Japan Pacific	\$F 63.29
(w) 1 Jardine S.E. Asia	\$1.34	(w) K.B. Income Fund	\$F 42.80
LOYDS INT. MGT. PO Box 179 GEN 11		(w) Kleinwort & Co.	\$F 12.71
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$F 49.00	(w) Kleinwort Buss. Jap. P.	\$F 12.57
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$F 31.50	(w) Kleinwort Buss. Jap. P.	\$F 12.57
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS. INT.		(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	\$F 12.54
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	\$F 58.89	(w) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	\$F 44.85
(w) Sterling Fund	\$F 17.15	(w) Macdonald Sup. Fund	\$F 52.15
(w) Seors (N.A.J.)	\$F 14.04	(w) Newbury Inv. Fund	\$F 52.15
SOPID GROUPE GENVEA		(w) Nippon Int'l Fund	\$F 52.15
(w) 1 Porten Sw. R. Est.	\$F 14.04	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	\$F 52.15
(w) 1 Porten Sw. R. Est.	\$F 14.04	(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	\$F 52.15
SWISS BANK CORP.		(w) N.A.A.F.	\$F 59.44
(d) 1 Americ-Vol Fund	\$F 34.25	(w) Overseas Intern'l Fund	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Interinvest	\$F 34.25	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Swiss American	\$F 34.25	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Swiss American New Ser	\$F 34.25	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Swiss American New Ser	\$F 34.25	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Universal Fund	\$F 74.88	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Ampo U.S. Sh.	\$F 72.00	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Convert	\$F 72.00	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Convert	\$F 72.00	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
(d) 1 Euro Europe Sh	\$F 72.00	(w) Rente & Bond	\$F 52.15
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# The Huge Crowd Yelled 'Vamos, Argentina' — And the Team Responded

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, June 26 (IHT) — In the end, they got there. Time, like almost anything else in Latin America, often has to be expanded to get results, and this World Cup final, like those of 1934 and 1966, went deep into extra time before Argentina emerged as the fifth country in 11 World Cups to claim the ultimate victory on home soil.

The stadium seethed with the ecstatic sound that grew so familiar to our ears with each Argentine triumph: "Vamos, vamos, Argentina!"

"Go, go, Argentina!" At the end, the Argentines were made to go to a Dutch team that failed after a storming second-half comeback to go farther than its defeat, similarly to the home country, in the last final in Munich four years ago. The results were just and soccer itself is also a victor.

## Emphasis on Attack

For whatever deficiencies this Argentine side contains, it at least was by far the most attack-conscious of all the 16 nations here.

And, whatever sympathies there are for the Netherlands, which at times yesterday had to play against the Italian referee as well as the boisterous crowd of nearly 80,000, it would have been the worst irony that the Netherlands failed four years ago with an inspirational game of flair and then succeeded here with a style and a mood that were so very beyond comparison.

When play started, against a blizzard of ticktapes and patriotic singing, the Netherlands began with two cynical fouls by Jan Peeters and Aris Huisman. As expected, the Dutch clamped down heavily on the rampant Argentine wingers, Daniel Berti and Oscar Ortiz, and marked center-forward Leopoldo Luque like a second skin.

Strangely, however, the Dutch plan was not total man-to-man, and it left Mario Kempes, the extra forward who came in from behind, relatively loosely marked. And the Netherlands paid for that. It was Kempes who ran into space in the Dutch area to open the scoring after 37 minutes — a time when the crowd had been subdued to a hush, the Argentine attack blunted by the Netherlands' deliberate containing strategy. Kempes kept his head superbly, dashed onto a pass 12 yards out and neatly prodded the ball beyond the onrushing goalkeeper, Jan Jongbloed.

## Part of the Whole

Before and after that goal, the first half had been a dampened one, stodgy in the image of this tournament itself. The Netherlands' collective technique, its determination not to allow superior individual Argentine skills the time or room to flourish, its aim to wear down the home team, were all too frustratingly clear.

And yet the half produced chances — three to the Dutch, who broke with speed and caught the Argentine defense too advanced, chances from which the reflexes of goalkeeper Ubaldo Fillol denied first Johnny Rep then Robby Renzenbrink. Rep also headed fractionally wide.

Argentina, of course, did not stand idly by. Its captain, Daniel Passarella, found time and energy and determination enough to hurt himself at the Dutch goal on four occasions; at 14 minutes Jongbloed saved his curled free-kick. After 24 his left-foot volley squeezed narrowly wide, at 35 his header was flicked over the bar, and in the 43d minute, Jongbloed safely gathered another header.

## A Big Question

Why, with all the Dutch technical and tactical awareness, did not one man in 10 just once pick up the big Argentine skipper at free kick and corner situations? It seemed most tactically insane for a team managed by Ernst Happel, a man many claim to be the world's tactical master. But then who is running this Dutch side — Happel or his No. 2, Jan Zwartkruis?

Some say one, some the other. And meanwhile a leading Dutch club manager with players in the squad told me: "It's neither. It's the players."

Those players, self-governed or not, produced after halftime the fight-back that characterized their World Cup: in round one, they struggled and wriggled against their own poor form, in the second round they came from behind against both West Germany and Italy, and yesterday at River Plate Stadium they determinedly did so once more.

With the aid of tactical changes (by Happel, one presumes) they gradually wore away at an Argentine side that dangerously relied on its always uncertain rearguard and, led by the magnificently brave Johan Neeskens, a man who fought off serious injury to play here at all, the Dutch knocked at the door hard and long, nine minutes from the end of normal time, substitute Dirk Nanninga launched himself at full gallop to head in a cross from Rene Van der Kerkhof.

## Entered for Rep

A stunning goal, one that justified the substitution of Nanninga for the moody Rep, and which came when the Netherlands was so desperate it had center-back Ernie Brandis permanently in the forward line. On the stroke of the 90th minute, the Netherlands almost won the match, a long, long through ball from captain Ruud Krol being kicked against the outside of the post by Renzenbrink.

Not only was the referee, Sergio Gonnella of Italy, inclined to favor Argentina, fate too was against the Dutch. They never recovered. Argentina, the team we thought may have expended too much energy playing every game at nerves end, found from somewhere deep reserves of energy.

In the 13th minute of extra time, Kempes shot the second goal to become, very deservedly indeed, this tournament's premier scorer with six goals. It was all his own work, a run that again proved the fallacy of loose marking him: a wriggling, pacy dribble through two defenders, then a quick piece of reaction to push the ball over the line after Jongbloed rushed at him desperately and partially deflected it.

Plenty of time was left for a side as resilient as the Dutch, but for once there was nothing left in their souls, their socks and their heads were down, defeated, and they knew it. Jongbloed kept them in with a corner chance by saving magnificently from Luque but with the Dutch inevitably trying, if heavily, to attack, Argentina exploited the space at their backs when both Kempes and Berti ran for a pass, almost collided, and Berti finally sealed the result by shooting in the loose ball from 12 yards.

The Argentines had found more stamina than the Dutch and it was that quality that decided, in the end, a World Cup that had from start to finish shown up mediocre playing skills with sheer determination and application.

Rhetorically we ask: would it have been different if either Johan Cruyff or Willem Van Hanegem — the two inspirational Dutchmen who watched this cup in Europe — had been here? No team in this World Cup found their like.

## Nonstop Celebration

BUENOS AIRES, June 26 (UPI) — It seemed last night as if the celebrating would never stop, the crowds never go home. The confetti that was raining from windows in every corner of this city threatened to become a permanent blizzard.

The streets were filled with millions of people, chanting "Argentina, Argentina." Campesin, teenagers in blue jeans, through the streets with banners proclaiming the triumph. Old ladies in milk coats walked along Avenida Florida, the city's elegant shopping street, singing the Argentine fight song.

After each of their preliminary victories, people spilled into the streets to celebrate. After yesterday's victory, Argentines went mad. Their soccer team, their nation, they themselves were champions, the best there is — at least in the world of soccer.

## Vandalism in Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM, June 26 (UPI) — Dutch youths, apparently angered by the outcome of the World Cup final, smashed windows at the Argentine consulate in downtown Amsterdam late last night, the police said.

A special guard was later put at the consulate and at the Amsterdam offices of the Argentine airlines.

# Borg Struggles Through In 5 Sets at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, England, June 26 (UPI) — Bjorn Borg, the defending champion, and Jimmy Connors, the second seed, struggled to victory through chilly opening-round matches today in the Wimbledon tennis tournament.

Borg needed five sets to defeat Victor Amaya, 6-9, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3, 6-3, on the center court, where he beat Connors for the men's singles crown last year.

Connors had to survive two rough sets before downing Russell Simpson, 7-5, 9-8, 6-1.

The usually warm and sunny "Wimbledon fortnight" began under black clouds, occasional bursts of rain and a cold northwest wind. Play was suspended after two hours when the drizzle made the grass courts too dangerous, but more than 24,000 spectators watched the start of the tournament.

Amaya, ranked only 31st in the United States, was working on an upset until the sixth game of the fourth set, when Borg reeled off three backhand winners for a crucial break-back. Borg then dug in against Amaya's backhand offensive and took the final set with breaks in the seventh and ninth games.

"I was lucky to survive," Borg said. "Now maybe I'll play better. I thought I'd lost when he was 3-1 and 40-30 up in the fourth."

There were no demonstrations, however, and the Anti-Nazi League members, wearing Nazi buttons, stood and watched the match along with the other shivering spectators.



Members of the Dutch team sit despondently in their dressing room after the Argentina match.

# Nothing But Praise for Rice

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — If Jim Rice were a Broadway play, his advertisement would read something like this:

"Most destructive hitter in baseball" — Reggie Jackson, New York Yankees slugger.

"Awesome" — Ralph Houk, Detroit manager.

"A strong Rod Carew" — George Scott, Boston first baseman.

"Best man anyone out there" — Jim Rice.

"Critics and fans alike should catch his act, especially if he works himself into one of his inspired periods where he devastates opposing pitchers and teams with his short, quick and seemingly effortless but potent swings."

## Nine Days to Remember

Like the period that covered the first nine days in May, when he amassed 20 hits in 35 times at bat, hit 5 homers, drove in 17 runs and drove manager Wiley Herges of the Kansas City Royals to using four outfielders against him.

"I'm better than anyone you put out there on the field right now," said Rice, who has become the most feared of the fearsome Boston bombers. "I'm better than anyone on any team. If I wasn't, I wouldn't be here."

Rice, who often doesn't say much at all, says this not with conceit or cockiness but simply with the confidence that helps make him the hitter he has become at age 25.

"If you don't have that confidence," he explained, "you might as well not put on this uniform. You might as well take it and put it on one of these clubhouse kids."

## Another Game Entirely

The Red Sox clubhouse kids, in their uniforms of cutoff shorts and T-shirts, play their own brand of baseball, using a taped half of a spit ball to hit wadded balls of tape thrown to them in the clubhouse by such people as Carl Yastrzemski.

Rice does not use half a bat or balls of tape, but one gets the feeling from hearing friends and foes alike attest to his strength that Nolan Ryan could fire a wad of tape at him and he would swing his half-bat and hit the tape into the glass of gin that adorns the Gilbey's billboard wall above and beyond the center-field wall at Boston's Fenway Park.

Virtually all players have flaws of one kind or another. But, if Rice has any, he is well on his way to eliminating them, in the view of baseball people. In short, he seems destined to become the sport's next dominant superstar.

"He's the most destructive hitter in baseball right now," said Jackson, who often reserves superlatives for himself. "He's the most feared hitter in the game right now. He has a chance to stay that way for a long time, because he's mastered the strike zone at such a young age. He's got a good, short stroke, he has talent, and he has a good park to hit in."

# Lopez Finishes 15 Shots Back

HERSHEY, Pa., June 26 (AP) — Nancy Lopez, tucked out from the grind and plagued by the distractions of success, finally ran out of gas yesterday as Pat Bradley won the Lady Keystone Open.

"I'm really glad this week is over," said the 21-year-old Lopez. "It was the mental part of my game. My stroke was good, but I just wasn't thinking the ball in." She shot a 2-over 74 yesterday and wound up 15 strokes behind Bradley's 10-under-par 206 total.

"I just really couldn't get myself started. I was getting headaches when I finished. I've got to slow down, spread my time out a little bit and concentrate more on golf," Lopez admitted after faltering in her bid for a sixth consecutive victory.

"I'm going to rest for the next three days. I'm not going to pick up a club but I'll be ready to play next week."

Lopez, the most successful rookie in golf history, holds the Ladies Professional Golf Association record for most consecutive victories with five this year.



Jim Rice

"A lot of good hitters are cyclic, but he has a chance to be the No. 1 slugger in baseball for a long time. Reggie Jackson is a slugger. Mike Schmidt is a slugger. But this guy is a great hitter. He's a better hitter than any of the guys I named."

In 1975, as a rookie who was overshadowed by his faster-starting teammate, Fred Lynn, Rice batted .309, hit 22 homers and drove in 102 runs before his hand was broken by a pitched ball. Having endured a sophomore slump in a .282 average and 85 runs batted in, and 25 homers, Rice erupted for awesome production last season: a .320 average, 114 rbi's and an American League-leading total of 39 homers. He also led the league in slugging percentage (.593), total bases (382) and extra-base hits (83).

As if he never took off from October to April, Rice has continued to be the league's most productive hitter this season, leading in homers and rbi's. As for batting average, he seems able to hold his own against everyone else except Rod Carew.

## Try This On for Things

At 6 feet 2, and 205 pounds, with sequoia-like thighs and pillar-like arms, Rice looks strong enough to hit baseballs as far as he pleases. But strength, Cliff Johnson of the Yankees noted, is not his sole asset. "I know a man in Houston, Bob Watson, who is as strong as Rice is," Johnson said, "but he's not going to hit as many home runs as Rice. Home runs are not measured in strength. Rice has other things going for him, like bat speed and a fair knowledge of how to hit in general."

Rice, an all-around sports star in high school in Anderson, S.C., recalled having been strong as a youngster, but he too stressed that strength doesn't simply translate into baseball power.

"You've got to generate power," he said between trips to the mirror in the Fenway Park clubhouse to comb his neatly trimmed black hair with a steel pick. "It's just like a spring. You've got to tighten it up and generate power. You can't just stand up there. You've got to coil yourself."

Although he was a powerful hitter in the minor leagues, he did not start working on his hitting. Rice said, until he joined the Red Sox. Everyone who has watched him since 1975 talks about his rapid and steady progress at bat.

His teammate Mike Torrez, a pitcher, said Rice had become a more selective hitter who was no longer fooled by sliders away. Yastrzemski said he no longer chased pitches in the dirt.

## Pitch Him Tight

Rich Gossage of the Yankees said the best way to try to get him out was to throw fastballs up and in, so he could not extend his powerful arms.

"Early, he was always 0-2 and 1-2 all the time," Ken Harrelson said, meaning Rice was behind in the count and therefore hitting defensively. "Now he's even," said Harrelson, a former major-league who broadcasts Red Sox games and is a golfing partner of Rice.

In a couple of years he'll be hitting ahead in the count, and then we'll see what Jimmy Rice really is."

who knows Fenway's unique left-field wall as a bird knows its nest. But Rice, again through hard work, is shedding his reputation as a poor outfielder and will play left more and more often, especially on the road.

## Listening to Gossip

"Jim always was a more-than-adequate outfielder," George Scott said. "It's just that the reputation got around that he was a bad outfielder, and he started believing it."

Hundreds — thousands — of fungoes later, Rice has begun to make people around the league believe he will succeed in his quest to be a complete player, a man who plays both ways every day and merits respect doing so.

"One year when I was a coach," manager Don Zimmer recalled, "he wore me and Pesky out hitting fungoes."

"We played 20 exhibition games at home in the spring," said Johnny Pesky, a Red Sox coach. "I'll bet he was out 20 days getting extra work in the outfield. I know my hands were sore from hitting balls to him. But, when a kid wants to learn as much as he does, you go out and help him."

In attitude, Rice is already at the point that Yastrzemski reached after perhaps 10 years in the majors. Pesky said, Yastrzemski, he said, was a spoiled brat in his younger days. Rice, by contrast, is an eager student, receptive to suggestions and teaching.

"To me," Scott said, "he's in a category with Willie Mays and Hank Aaron, guys who were great ballplayers and had great personalities. I don't have that kind of personality. I'm an emotional man, headstrong. He's a patient, happy-go-lucky guy. That's why he's able to handle what's happening to him now."

## Charges of Racism

One thing that happened to him last week was the publication of a magazine article in which he was quoted as having said he had been a victim of racism with the Red Sox. Although he was ruffled by the article the day it appeared, he regained his calm and did not let the ensuing controversy affect him. Aside from a short, vague statement soon afterward, he has declined to comment on the matter. When Harrelson was asked about it, he replied that Rice had told him he had never made the remark. And, if Rice says he didn't make it, then he didn't. Harrelson went on, adding, "He's a very honorable man."

Rice, who is in the third year of a four-year, \$425,000 contract, is also obviously a much-praised man. But, he emphasized, he is still learning.

"You've got to learn the pitchers," he said. "The strike zone, what you can hit, what you can't hit, what pitches you can drive. There are so many things to do when you come back for a new season. There are new pitchers, new pitchers. You just have to keep learning. You can't stand around. You don't see people standing around and getting things. If you want something, you've got to go out and work."

As for comparisons to stars like Aaron, Mays, Williams and Carew, Rice said: "There are so many categories you can put players in. When I leave this game, I want to be remembered as a complete ballplayer. You don't have to be in a category as an Aaron or a Williams. Just say I was a complete ballplayer. That's what they were."

# Mantle 'Doing Fine' At Dallas Hospital

DALLAS, June 26 (AP) — Former New York Yankee slugger Mickey Mantle was in stable condition yesterday at Brookhaven Medical Center, where he was being treated for a bleeding ulcer. A hospital spokesman said Mantle was "doing fine."

Mantle was hospitalized last Wednesday after he became ill at a Dallas golf club. A doctor friend ordered him hospitalized and he spent some time in an intensive care unit.

## Indians Get Pitcher

CLEVELAND, June 26 (AP) — The Cleveland Indians acquired Paul Reuschel, a veteran right-handed relief pitcher, on waivers from the Chicago Cubs today. He has appeared in 16 games this year and has a 2-0 won-loss record and a 5.14 earned run average.

# Phillies Pad Lead By Sweeping Cubs

PHILADELPHIA, June 26 (AP) — Greg Luzinski's two-run homer in the first inning yesterday propelled the Philadelphia Phillies to a 4-2 victory over Chicago, to a four-game sweep and to a two-game lead in the National League East.

The Cubs' ace right-hander, Rick Reuschel (8-5), left in the third inning with a stiff elbow after falling behind, 2-0.

Bake McBride opened the Phil's first with a single and, two outs later, Luzinski hit his 16th homer of the season over the left field fence. Consecutive doubles by pitcher Larry Christenson and McBride made it 3-0 in the third and Garry Maddox's fifth homer of the season made it 4-0 in the fourth.

## Padres 6-7, Astros 1-4

At San Diego, Dave Winfield and Oscar Gamble combined to drive in seven runs as San Diego extended its winning streak to five games by sweeping a doubleheader from Houston, 6-1 and 7-4.

## Pirates 4, Mets 0

At New York, Rennie Stennett and John Milner hit two-run homers to lead the five-hit pitching of Ben Blyleven as Pittsburgh defeated New York, 4-0. Blyleven (7-5) struck out five and walked two in his third shutout and sixth complete game in 16 starts.

## Giants 9-4, Braves 3-8

At San Francisco, Jerry Royster's two-run single and Garry Matthews' two-run double in a five-run 11th inning gave Atlanta an 8-4 victory over San Francisco for a split of their doubleheader. John Montefusco pitched a six-hitter for his sixth straight victory and received home run support from Bill Madlock and Mike Sadek, as San Francisco won the opener, 9-3.

## Cardinals 7, Expos 5

At St. Louis, Garry Templeton, whose error allowed the tying run to score in the seventh inning, doubled home the tie-breaking run with two out in the seventh then stole third and scored on a throwing error by catcher Ed Herrmann to give St. Louis a 7-5 victory over Montreal. St. Louis leads both of 2-0 and 5-2.

## Reds 5, Dodgers 4

At Los Angeles, right fielder Lee Lay's error in the top of the 11th inning enabled Pete Rose to score from second base with the tie-breaking run as Cincinnati beat Los Angeles, 5-4. With the score tied, 3-3, Rose walked with one out and took second when pinch hitter Joe Morgan grounded out. Dave Concepcion followed with a liner to right and Lay misplayed it. Rose scored. Concepcion then stole

# Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	50	21	.704	—
New York	41	30	.576	9 1/2
Baltimore	40	31	.564	10 1/2
Milwaukee	39	31	.557	10 1/2
Detroit	34	36	.486	15 1/2
Chicago	33	37	.472	16 1/2
Cleveland	22	47	.317	27 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	38	32	.543	—
Kansas City	36	34	.514	2 1/2
California	36	35	.507	2 1/2
Atlanta	35	36	.493	3 1/2
Minnesota	33	39	.457	7 1/2
Seattle	25	48	.342	16 1/2

Seattle's Games  
Toronto 3-9, Cleveland 1-3  
Minnesota 8-4, Chicago 5-6  
New York 4, Detroit 2  
Boston 4, Baltimore 1  
Cleveland 4, Kansas City 3  
Seattle 10, California 8  
Texas 7, Milwaukee 8

Madison's Games  
Baltimore (Flanagan 11-4) at Toronto (Underwood 3-7)  
Detroit (Bingham 5-4) at Cleveland (Hood 3-7)

Boston (Eckersley 7-2) at New York (Mazeroski 6-1)  
Kansas City (Gale 6-2) at California (Toranzo 11-4)  
Minnesota (Sarum 3-2) at Milwaukee (Sorenson 9-4)  
Chicago (Barrios 5-4) at Seattle (Mitchell 3-7)

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	36	29	.554	—
Chicago	35	30	.538	1 1/2
Atlanta	35	30	.538	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	33	34	.493	4 1/2
New York	31	42	.429	9 1/2
St. Louis	28	45	.384	12 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	45	25	.643	—
Cincinnati	42	28	.600	2 1/2
Los Angeles	39	31	.557	6 1/2
San Diego	34	37	.479	11 1/2
Houston	28	43	.394	17 1/2
Atlanta	28	49	.366	19 1/2

San Francisco's Games  
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 2  
Pittsburgh 4, New York 0  
St. Louis 7, Montreal 5  
San Francisco 4, Atlanta 3-8  
Cincinnati 5, Los Angeles 4  
San Diego 2, Houston 1

Madison's Games  
New York (Brubaker 1-5) at Chicago (Burris 4-5)  
St. Louis (Urrea 7-7) and Denver 6-1 at Pittsburgh (Roberson 4-2) and Rockies 3-1, 1st game completion of suspended game.  
Los Angeles (Roden 3-2) at Atlanta (Devine 4-3)  
Philadelphia (Carlton 8-4) at Montreal (Rosen 8-7)  
Cincinnati (Seaver 8-5) at Houston (Andular 3-4)  
San Francisco (Knepper 8-5) at San Diego (Owchinnik 5-4)

Twins 9-9, White Sox 5-6  
At Chicago, Roy Smalley's grand-slam home run capped a seven-run fourth inning in the second game, powering Minnesota over Chicago, 9-6, for a doubleheader sweep. Smalley homered and hit two doubles in the opener and Mike Marshall pitched four scoreless innings of relief to give the Twins an 8-5 triumph.

At Kansas City, Tony Armas hit a tie-breaking home run and Oakland pushed across two runs in the seventh, to defeat Kansas City, 6-3. Glenn Burke doubled, stole third and scored the tying run on Jim Essian's long sacrifice fly. Before Armas hit his homer, Armas and Mike Edwards drove in insurance runs in the ninth.

Rangers 7, Angels 0  
At Arlington, Texas, Mike Hargrove's three-run double and Toby Harrah's two-run single capped a six-run fifth inning for Texas, backing the seven-hit pitching of Jose Medel and carrying Texas to a 7-0 victory over California. The triumph completed a four-game series sweep of California and sent Texas into first place in the American League West.

Blue Jays 2-2, Indians 1-3  
At Cleveland, Andre Thornton's home run in the fifth inning gave Cleveland a 2-2 victory over Toronto in the second game of a doubleheader. Roy Howell's run-producing single led a two-run eighth inning gave the Blue Jays the opener, 2-1.

# Sunday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	000 001 001-2 7 0			
Chicago	000 000 000-0 0 0			



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